

# THE LANCET

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**ROYAL SCHOOL OF MINES.**—Mr. WARRINGTON R. M. SMITH, M.A. F.R.S., WILL COMMENCE A COURSE OF FORTY LECTURES, 'ON MINERALOGY,' ON MONDAY NEXT, the 11th instant, at Noon, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Monday at the same hour. Fee for the Course, 4/-; Prof. JUDD, F.R.S., WILL COMMENCE A COURSE OF FORTY LECTURES, 'ON GEOLOGY,' ON MONDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M., to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Monday at the same hour; Fee for the Course, 4/-; N.B. This latter Course will be given at South Kensington. TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

**ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS.**—WORKS BY THE OLD MASTERS AND DECEASED BRITISH ARTISTS, including a Collection of Works by the Norwich School, and ENGRAVINGS after Reynolds, Gainsborough, and Romney. The Exhibition is NOW OPEN.—Admission (from nine till dusk), 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; bound with Fencil, 1s. Season Tickets, 5s.

**GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.**—The ANNIVERSARY MEETING of this Society will be held at the Society's Apartments, Burlington House, on FRIDAY, February 15th, at 10 o'clock; and the ANNUAL DINNER will take place the same Evening, at the FOLD MALL RESTAURANT, Regent-street, Waterloo-place, at 6 o'clock. Members and Visitors intending to dine are requested to leave their Names at the Society's Apartments.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.** Conductor, Mr. W. G. CUSINS.—FIRST CONCERT, February 14. Herr Joachim's First Appearance in London this Season.—Single Tickets, 1s.; 10/-; 2/-; 1/-; 6d.; 3d.; 2d.; 1d.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,** February 14.—Madame USGODD and Herr JOACHIM. Subscription, Three Guineas.

**PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY,** February 28.—Madame ARABELLA GODDARD, Signor PIATTI, and Madame EDITH WYNN. Subscription, Two Guineas, and One Guinea and a Half.

**MUSICAL UNION.**—Thirty-Fourth Season.—FIRST MATINEE, May 7th. New talent is engaged. Record of 1877, dedicated to H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, is posted to Members. Names and addresses of New Members to be sent to the Director, Prof. ELVA, Victoria-square, S.W.

**MR. WALTER BACHE'S FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT,** St. James's Hall, TUESDAY EVENING, February 19, at Half-past 8. Grand Orchestra of 67 Performers. Conductor, Mr. AUGUST MANN.—Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s., 3s., and 1s.

**MR. WALTER BACHE'S CONCERT,** TUESDAY, February 19. Solo Pianoforte, Mr. WALTER BACHE. Violoncello—Miss ANNA WILLIAMS and Mr. MAYBRICK.—Tickets, 1s., 5s., 3s., and 10s. 6d.

**MR. WALTER BACHE'S CONCERT,** TUESDAY, February 19.—Beethoven's Fifth Concerto and Liszt's Hungarian Rhapsodie for Piano and Orchestra. Cornelius, Three Two Part Songs. To commence at Half-past 8.—Stanley Luas, Weber & Co., 81, New Bond-street; Austin's, St. James's Hall, &c.

**MADAME LUCCI SIEVERS** announces to her Friends and Scholars that she will give FOUR CONCERTS at the Langham Hall, Great Portland-street, on the following dates:—10th, 11th, and 19th February, and 7th March, to take place at 4 o'clock. She will be assisted by Sir Julius Benedict and other eminent Artists. Madame Sievers will sell Two Comic Operas and other Songs.

**CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.**—PRIZE MEDALS will be given for the best PICTURES and DRAWINGS Exhibited 1878-9. Receiving Days, March 4th and 5th, at St. George's Hall, Langham-place. The SALES for the past year have amounted to 8,753. For conditions, apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Crystal Palace.

**LECTURES AND CLASSES FOR LADIES.**—The Rev. A. J. D. DORSET, B.D., Lecturer at King's College, WILL BEGIN NEW COURSES ON 11th, 12th, and 13th FEBRUARY, at 10, Prince's-square, W.—Names entered to-day at 4.

**MADAME BONNIER,** Associate of the London Academy of Music, Lecturer on Music and the Drama at Literary and Scientific Institutions, Pupil of Madame Salomon-Dobry, Signor Garcia and Ardit, Mrs. Fanny Stirling, &c., and Teacher of Plickton to the Students of the National Training School for Cookery at South Kensington, receives PUPILS for INSTRUCTION in SINGING and ELOCUTION, and special Voice-Training for Lecturing and Public Speaking. Pupils of Madame Bonnier have appeared with great success in Public.—1, Abington-villas, Kensington, London.

**SELECT READINGS,** from Shakespeare, Shelley, Robert Browning, Mrs. Browning, Swinburne, Poe, and Matthew Arnold, will be given by Mr. G. W. POOTE, in the Langham Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, February 19th. The Readings will be interspersed with Music. Prices 3s. 6d. and 1s. Particulars next week.

**GRAY'S INN.—EXAMINATION** for the "BACON" and "HOLT" SCHOLARSHIPS. NOTICE is HEREBY GIVEN, that an Examination for these Scholarships will be held in Gray's Inn Hall on the 15th and 16th days of JUNE NEXT, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M. precisely. These Scholarships are of the yearly value of 40s. and 40s. respectively, tenable for two years, and are open to every Student for the Bar who on the 15th day of June next shall have been a Member of Gray's Inn for not more than five Terms, and who shall have kept every Term since his admission, inclusive of that in or before which he shall have been admitted.

In the Examination for the Scholarships there will be two Papers of Questions, viz.:—1st. One on the Constitutional History of England to the end of the Reign of George the Second; and 2nd. One on the General History of England to the same date. And there will also be given to the Candidates two or more subjects connected with the Constitutional and General History of England, to the above date, any one of which subjects a Candidate may select, and on the one which he does select he will be required to write a short Essay.

The time to be allowed for each of these three papers will be three hours. Dated this 4th day of February, 1878. Signed JOHN EDWARDS, Treasurer. T. C. SANDARS, Examiner.

**POWIS EXHIBITION.**—ONE EXHIBITION, of the value of £60 a year, tenable at any College or Hall at either of the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, is intended to be filled up after an Examination of the Candidates, which will take place at Birmingham, in September.

Candidates are requested to send their Names, Addresses, and Certificates of Baptism, with Testimonials of Conduct and Character, on or before the 1st day of AUGUST, to CHARLES STAN, Esq., Esq., Esq., Temple, London, E.C. Candidates must be Members of the Church of England, Natives of Wales, or of one of the four Welsh Dioceses, under twenty years of age upon the 10th day of October next, acquainted with the Welsh Language, and intending to become Candidates for Holy Orders.

The Candidates will be examined in Welsh Reading, Composition, and Speaking; the Gospel according to St. Mark and the Acts of the Apostles in Greek; the Eleventh and Twelfth Books of the Iliad; the Sixth Book of Theucydides; the Ninth Book of the Aeneid; Xenophon's Anabasis; Cicero's De officiis; and Latin Prose Composition. Those who fail in Welsh will not be further examined. The Exhibition will be tenable (during residence) for four years, by an Exhibitor who at the time of his Election is not legally a Member of either University, and will in his case date from Matriculation; and by an Exhibitor who at the time of his Election is legally a Member of either University, till the close of the Term in which the Degree of Bachelor of Arts is due to the Holder.

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**GERMANY.—LADIES' COLLEGE,** Eisenach, Saxe-Weimar.—The Lady Principal, Fräulein MODER, will revisit London early in March.—Particulars and Prospectus kindly forwarded by A. FARRINGTON, Esq., F.R.S.E., St. Paul's-road, Highbury, London, N.; Professor SCHAEFER, M.D. Ph.D., Military Academy, Woolwich; Mrs. Robert GLADSTONE, Halcot, Crayford, Kent; Miss Mary GURNEY, Tyndale Lodge, Wimbledon.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1878.

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## LITERATURE

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"In England," remarked the Duke of Argyll the other day, "the Reformation marched to order." His Grace was discussing, in a well-known magazine, the position of the Church of Scotland, and was contrasting the more popular character of the Scottish Reformation with the Reformation south of Tweed. The observation, however, has a deeper significance than the writer perhaps intended; for, in contrast not only with the Scottish movement, but with the religious history of every other country in the sixteenth century, the English Reformation may be pronounced to have been an orderly and well-governed revolution. The "order," indeed, to which it "marched" is a subject of open scorn on many sides. The Romanist and the Presbyterian alike point to it with disdain. Yet no one can deny that it is pre-eminently characteristic of the nation. Elsewhere there was a revolt against the sovereign power alike in Church and State. In England the Church went with the State, and carried the people along with it.

The reproach of subserviency is, indeed, plausible, and when urged against individuals it cannot be denied. That Cranmer was subservient, and that to a painful degree, it is simply impossible to dispute. Yet Cranmer's subserviency was by no means of the worst type. He was the unwilling instrument of tyranny; others lent themselves to it with alacrity, eager to make a profit out of it. The Church was robbed, degraded, ordered about, and trampled under foot—for the sake of objects by no means commendable in themselves. But though these processes went very far, they had their limits. The whole nation was not abject, least of all the whole clergy. Moreover the King himself, however absolute in point of fact, affected legality and conscience in his procedures, and durst not, for very shame, carry persecution beyond a point for which he could produce some justification. He was a theologian, too, himself. A king less competent to argue in divinity and the canon law could never have been such a tyrant. Just because he was fully master of

his own case—because he knew all that could be said against the validity of a Papal dispensation—because he understood how to retain counsel, suborn tribunals, and stop the mouths of gainsayers—and, finally, because he was fully able to appreciate what concessions he could wring from the Church without violation of any fundamental principles, he was able to subject honest men to such oppression as no other king of England before or since could have exercised over his subjects.

His character is ably and truthfully summed up by Canon Dixon as follows:—

"At the head of all was a king who was more completely the man of the times than any person in his realm. A man of force without grandeur: of great ability, but not of lofty intellect: punctilious, and yet unscrupulous: centred in himself: greedy and profuse: cunning rather than sagacious: of fearful passions and intolerable pride, but destitute of ambition in the nobler sense of the word: a character of degraded magnificence. Such a king was no safe guardian of the rights of the realm. The only quality which preserved him from being a mere revolutionist was his cautious love of acting under constitutional and legal forms. A tremendous revolution in property—a revolution of the rich against the poor—was carried on in the latter years of Henry the Eighth, and was continued after his death by men whom he set up: but it was carried on, almost without exception, under some form of constitutional or legal procedure."

The order, then, to which the English Reformation marched was essentially the King's order. There might have been, if the King had permitted it, a reformation from within the Church itself, but it could not, from the nature of things, have gone so far. It had, however, proceeded some length. Wolsey had set up his legatine court, and attempted to reform ecclesiastical procedure. He had suppressed small monasteries to endow education; and, so far as his personal influence extended, he would probably have tolerated the largest liberty of thought that could have been allowed within the pale of the ancient Church. But he was hampered in his designs, even during the plenitude of his power, by petty complaints and jealousies; and his efforts, Canon Dixon considers, only complicated matters that were confused enough before. On the fall of the Cardinal his work fell with him. All that he had done in the past was judged illegal, and not only was he severely punished himself, but the whole clergy were, with great injustice, found guilty of a præmunire, and heavily fined for having ever recognized his authority.

It is one of the few criticisms that we have to make on Canon Dixon's elaborate work that rather too little notice is taken in it of mere political events, or of those secular causes which paved the way for the ecclesiastical and theological movements which he describes. Some brief outline of the career of Wolsey—or, at least, some clear review, such as the Canon could very well have given his readers, especially after the more elaborate treatment of the subject by Mr. Brewer, of the general character of the great Cardinal's policy, and the nature of the relations of Church and State in England under the sway of such a political churchman—would have been acceptable. But Canon Dixon plunges at once in *medias res*, and introduces his readers in the very first page to the Parliament of 1529, setting to work to clip the wings of the Church and reform ecclesiastical abuses.

Now, it is quite true that this was a most remarkable Parliament; perhaps, as Canon Dixon calls it, "the most memorable Parliament that ever sat." In the course of a few years it abolished the autonomy of the Church, extinguished the Pope's authority, and paved the way for the dissolution of the monasteries. But the reader will miss, to some extent, a clear statement of the predisposing causes of this great revolution. He is told, indeed, distinctly what they were not; for the influence of the causes commonly assigned for the Reformation has, the Canon thinks, been exaggerated. The cause was not the revival of learning, nor the corruptions of the old system, nor the influence of German Protestantism, nor "the breaking up of the frost of ages." The old system had shown itself expansive enough till then, and might have admitted further development. German Protestantism had made no great impression upon England, and in this country "there seem to have been no causes at work which had not been at work long enough, and with very much the same degree of activity, when accident precipitated the Reformation."

There is no doubt these assertions will meet with the concurrence of independent and impartial investigators. But, if so, all the more does the reader require some help to comprehend that previous state of matters in which "accident" had the power to create a vast revolution. The old bad simile of "the breaking up of the frost of ages" is not much improved upon by Canon Dixon saying that "the England of Chaucer and Lydgate" was transformed into modern England, and that it was this same Parliament that "laid the axe to the tree." Yet this is all the reader is told to begin with; and the "accident" itself, which was the original cause both of the Parliament and of the particular work that was laid before it, is passed over with a bare allusion.

By not going back to the beginning of the story Canon Dixon, it is to be feared, has done himself grave injustice. Everybody knows at least something about Henry the Eighth's divorce, and that the King grounded his claims to it on the inability of the Papal Court to grant a dispensation for his first marriage. To many a reader, therefore, it will seem almost like special pleading to find the historian contending that it was not the Papal jurisdiction, after all, that was the principal object of Henry's attack, but the liberties of the Church of England. Could this view, it will be asked, have been plausibly maintained if the author had only traced the history of the "accident" to its source? Instead of starting with the struggle between the King and the clergy, Canon Dixon ought undoubtedly to have begun with the King's efforts to get his marriage annulled. The facts, related in due order, would certainly not have spoiled his argument, but very much confirmed it. For though the denial of the validity of a dispensation led ultimately to the overthrow of the Papal jurisdiction, the two things were not so closely and necessarily connected that the one should have seemed obviously to imply the other. On the contrary, it was by means of the Papal jurisdiction that Henry first sought to obtain his object; and if Pope Clement could only have been brought to declare that one of his predecessors had committed an unfortunate over-

sight, Henry would have remained to the end of his days the firmest of all upholders of Pontifical authority. As it was, the jurisdiction of the see of Rome was not extinguished until the King had made use of it to the utmost point to which he found it could be serviceable to him.

We have used the expression "Papal jurisdiction" in deference to Canon Dixon, who will not allow that the Pope ever exercised *supremacy* over the Church of England. Henry the Eighth was supreme alike over Church and State both before and after his separation from Rome. The liberties of the Church in England were derived from the grants of Henry's predecessors, and it was quite within the power of any sovereign to recall what had been given away. As to the Papal jurisdiction, it existed only by the King's consent, and had been limited from time to time in many things. What remained of it in Henry the Eighth's time was only the right of appeal in spiritual cases; and this right, too, it was perfectly competent for the King to take away. But Henry's object rather was to depress the clerical order at home, to break their spirit, and to stifle, as far as possible, the only voices which severely censured his proceedings. And in this he was only partially successful. It is true they in vain endeavoured to satisfy him with as large a grant of money as a free gift as he himself proposed to demand of them by way of fine. The money was accepted, but the King's demands went much further. He must be recognized explicitly as supreme head of the Church, and even as having the cure of souls, with a few further confessions of the entire dependence of the clergy upon himself. But for three whole sessions the King's articles were discussed, and they were only passed at length with considerable modifications, which deprived them of not a little of their intended significance. The conduct of the clergy, indeed, contrasts favourably with the servility of the House of Commons in those days.

"They were, in truth," says Canon Dixon, "too weak to resist the coalition of the King and the Commons, by which the Reformation was carried, and were treated by both with a scornful insolence which at once laid bare the secret of their weakness. But, if there is any dignity discernible in the assemblies of the English State in those years, it is to be seen in the Convocations of the clergy, not in the slavish Parliaments, composed of 'servants of the King,' who only met to do his pleasure. The clergy alone ventured upon any remonstrances against the despotic actions of the King, and continued to use some freedom of speech amidst the fines and insults to which they were subjected."

In his attack on the clergy, the King received important help and co-operation from the Commons. In reference to this subject Canon Dixon exposes some mistakes of Mr. Froude, who has dated the great supplication of the Commons against the spirituality two years too early. It was not brought forward till the beginning of 1532, a period at which, we may remark, Henry must have been nearly in despair of getting his marriage with Catherine annulled by any ecclesiastical process whatsoever. At this time the Commons suddenly discovered that the clergy were far too independent, and that the right which they had for ages exercised of making spiritual laws in Convocation without asking the assent of the king or of the laity was a serious abuse. They

also complained of the severity and lack of charity with which processes and examinations for heresy were conducted. Yet they regretted, no less than the clergy did themselves, the general diffusion of heretical and seditious books, and attributed the fact in no small degree to the bad feeling which prevailed between spiritual men and temporal. The King must take the remedy into his own hands, and ordain laws against offenders on both sides, which neither should dare to disobey.

Such was the beginning of the action taken to curtail the power of the Church. That it resulted in greater freedom of conscience was not due to the spirit either of King or Commons. So far as Parliament was concerned there was only a tendency to secularize to some extent processes formerly ecclesiastical. It was found that the Heresy Act of Henry the Fourth stood in need of amendment. Bishops had the power to imprison persons suspected of heresy until they were purged, but the Act did not define what might constitute heresy, and make men amenable to the law. The most learned and discreet persons in the realm were liable to be examined on whatever captious interrogatories the ordinaries were pleased to put to them. It was not reasonable that any one should be thus endangered except upon formal accusation certified by witnesses, as in ordinary criminal procedure. For these reasons heresy was made an ordinary indictable offence, for which, in the first instance, presentments might be made before the sheriff by any juror having forty shillings a year, the sheriffs afterwards certifying those presentments to the ordinary. The proceedings before the ordinary were to be open, like those of secular law courts. But the final issue was still the same. If a person convicted on these processes did not abjure and do penance, he was to be sent to the fire under the King's writ *de heretico comburendo*. Altogether, however, it was a great improvement, and Canon Dixon's observations appear to be just:—

"By this beneficial Act the Ordinaries were somewhat relieved of the most burdensome and odious part of their duties. The Commons, however, acted not from the enlightened conception that religious opinions are not any object of legal coercion, but because they held the powers which had been granted by their own forefathers to the ecclesiastical authorities to be oppressive to the subject. They, therefore, mixed the temporal with the spiritual jurisdiction; and this they did by returning in part to the more ancient system of the writ *de heretico comburendo*, which was originally part of the common law. By that milder system no person could be convicted of heresy by the opinion of an ordinary or in the smaller spiritual courts, but only before the Archbishop himself in a synod of the province; and when he was convicted [he] might still be pardoned by the king, since the writ was not a writ of course, but issuing only by the special pleasure of the king in council. In their renewal of this system, the Commons seem to make sheriffs in their leets answer for the provincial synod. It was advantageous, moreover, that many heresies concerning the Pope were taken away by this Act; but the Commons showed what manner of spirit they were of when six years later, following the changed humour of the king, they made the denial of transubstantiation, the most contested point of Roman doctrine, to be heresy and punishable by fire."

The Commons, in short, wished only to lessen the spiritual jurisdiction of the Church, not in the least to promote the principle of

toleration. Their object, so far, coincided with that of the King, who desired to be a law unto himself both in temporal things and spiritual. The Church contested matters both with them and with the King only so far as vital points of dogma seemed to be involved. But the real object in forcing on these questions, so far as the King was concerned, was to bring about the divorce from Catherine and obtain some kind of ecclesiastical sanction for his marriage with Anne Boleyn; and, when once these points had been achieved, it was unnecessary to attack the Church's principles any further, except in the matter of Papal jurisdiction. As to that, of course, it was needful to disarm the Holy See of its censures; and the Papal jurisdiction was abolished. And in this particular Henry found no very serious obstacle. A small and noble band of martyrs, of whom the chief were Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher, did, indeed, shed their blood rather than acknowledge the King's supremacy; but the submission of the clergy generally was easy and unreserved.

The fall of the monasteries followed almost as a natural result. As they were exempt from episcopal jurisdiction, and derived their privileges from the See of Rome, they now became subject to the visitation of royal commissioners, and a general visitation was held under the corrupt *régime* of Cromwell. It was a visitation not intended to reform them, but to crush them. Its object, as Canon Dixon says, was "to inquire into the morals and the money, the virtues and the valuables of the religious"; and the visitors did their work with great completeness. Their mode of procedure is depicted as follows:—

"The visitors went sometimes singly, sometimes in pairs, in greater numbers at other times; commingling and disparting their mazy dance in obedience to some law not easy to be discovered. From their eagerness in soliciting the Vicar-General for warrants to visit houses it would seem that they were paid by the piece; and so long, at least, as they were in the nearer counties, their zeal seems to have been tempered, their prudence encouraged, and their honesty confirmed, by the presence of some servant of the household of the Vicar-General. On these terms their services were great and rapid. They visited a great many houses in the four months which elapsed between their first setting out and the meeting of Parliament; and even without the authority of Parliament, or any authority whatever beyond their commission under the signet ring of the Supreme Head, they procured the surrender of seven houses at least, four of which were in the single county of Kent. Nay, more; although, making the greatest allowance for their activity, they could not have visited all nor half of the monasteries in England, yet they are said to have been able to present such a report to Parliament of the abominable state of the monasteries in general as led to the downfall of all the smaller houses throughout the realm. These are achievements which raise that first portion of the visitation which elapsed before the meeting of Parliament and the passing of the Act about the lesser monasteries to the dignity of a separate part of the drama."

The disappearance of the sinister report to Parliament—or, as it has been generally called, the Black Book—upon the abominations practised in the monasteries, has been ascribed by Burnet to the industry of a commission in Mary's reign, which he represents as having for its object to raze and destroy such records. The object actually

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stated in the commission is to collect and make them known, and there is no good evidence that any were suppressed at all. There is, however, no such report existing. Certain documents there are, bearing the title of "Comperta," containing lists of alleged delinquents in various monasteries, arranged under different classifications of crime; and it must be owned, if the charges were true, they are extremely damaging to the character of those particular houses. Even in these lists, however, it must be remarked that there are nearly thirty houses of which nothing ill is reported at all—nothing worse, that is to say, than their yearly revenue, an item which appears in every case along with the catalogue of criminals. But how to estimate the value of these "Comperta" as evidence is a rather difficult question. The correspondence of the visitors, in which they give pretty minute accounts of their proceedings, would hardly lead us to believe that such reports had been prepared by them. Yet the writers do sometimes state that they called the monks of an abbey into the chapter-house, and held a secret inquiry, of which they give no particulars; and, on the whole, if these "Comperta" were not reports made by the visitors, it is difficult to account for their origin. Under any circumstances, however, their testimony is to the last degree unsatisfactory. At the most, they are mere indictments, not convictions nor confessions.

As to the revolting character of the principal accusations, Canon Dixon expresses his opinion in these words:—

"It has sometimes been objected against the improbable nature of the foul charges brought so freely that no man could ever have discovered, much less in so short a time, all the dark and secret sins which the visitors are said to have reported. But those ingenious persons who so think must not leave out of consideration what sort of men Crumwel's visitors were. Most of them were clerks and doctors of law; clerical practitioners of that class who hung about the ecclesiastical courts and furnished them with their summonses, apparitors and officials. These men had been accustomed to the same sort of work on a smaller scale which the Vicar-General called them to perform on a larger; for it must be remembered that under the old system the vices of incontinence were punishable both in priests and laymen; and men of this sort got their bread by visiting suspected places and laying informations against transgressors. They could ask unmovable such questions as no other human beings could have imagined, or known how to put. They could extract guilt from a stammer, a tremble, or a blush, or even from indignant silence, as surely as from open confession. It may therefore, perhaps, be too much to conclude that there was nothing in their alleged allegations, and that they were moved merely by interest to invent lies. They may have been moved by zeal, and the pride of displaying skill in their vocation; and in such expert hands the moral torture that was applied may have brought to light things which, even if highly coloured, may not have been the mere calumnies of venal ribaldry. The basest part of the ancient system fledged the sharp arrows which smote one of the highest and most venerable."

It could have been wished that so vigorous a writer as Canon Dixon had refrained from one or two slight peculiarities of expression which crop up here and there; amongst which must be reckoned the tautology of "alleged allegations" in the above extract. Another somewhat irritating triviality is the perpetual recurrence of the name of Henry's minister,

Cromwell, in the wholly unauthorized and unusual spelling, Crumwel. If it be objected that the modern spelling with an o was never in any single instance used by the statesman himself, it is equally true that he invariably doubled the final consonant; and, so far as we are aware, this has always been the practice. It is necessary, too, to protest against the name of Du Bellay, the celebrated bishop of Paris, being referred to as "Bellay" without the prefix. Names would one day cease to be distinctive altogether if a general licence were given to every writer to make little alterations at pleasure.

But our sense of gratitude to Canon Dixon for giving us a work of so much value would outweigh far more serious drawbacks than these. It is seldom, indeed, that a book contains so much evidence alike of independent thought and of conscientious labour. The result must surely be to aid largely in displacing those crude superficial views of the great religious movement of the sixteenth century, which the careless, uncritical pen of Burnet vindicated to the satisfaction of an age that believed in the Popish Plot.

*Armenia, and the Campaign of 1877.* By C. B. Norman, late Special Correspondent of the *Times* at the Seat of War. (Cassell, Petter & Galpin.)

By no means the least interesting part of this very honest book is the Preface. The author says that he went to Armenia an advanced Philo-Turk, but by degrees he arrived at the conviction "that no words could exaggerate the amount of misrule that exists in Asiatic Turkey, where Christian and Mahomedan alike groan under an intolerable yoke." Yet Capt. Norman is not prone to judge Asiatics by a European standard, and has certainly seen plenty of misrule in native states in India. Of the Turkish army, notwithstanding its gallantry, he entertains a low opinion. He asserts that he "never saw a Nizam battalion that could hold its own with our worst drilled regiment of Bengal Infantry." The large majority of our native officers he considers infinitely superior to the Turkish officers; and the success of the Turks in the earlier part of the Armenian campaign is, in his opinion, to be attributed to the exertions of less than half a dozen men—Ahmed Muktar, Djameel and Faizi Pashas, Halit and Capt. Mehmed Bey. Of these, Faizi and Capt. Mehmed are Europeans. Comparing the Russian army of the Caucasus with our Indian native troops, Capt. Norman believes—

"that a battalion of native troops, organized as they now are, would prove more than a match for any battalion the Czar could put against them; and, as far as the cavalry of the army of the Caucasus is concerned, our Indian irregular cavalry, I am convinced, could walk round them."

On the voyage from Constantinople to Trebizond, the author came across a curious embodiment of Turkish *insouciance*:—

"One fellow-passenger, a major, who has lately been promoted from a captaincy in the 1st to the post of *chef de bataillon* in the 5th army corps, treated the whole subject with true Oriental indifference. He did not know, nor did he seem to care, to what regiment he was going, but would have preferred staying at Trebizond. He asked no questions as to recent news, but had an idea that the Russians had been driven back on Alexandropol with heavy slaughter. Although a first-

class passenger, he did not dine at our table, but mixed entirely with some non-commissioned officers, who are going to Trebizond as deck cargo, took his meals with them, and played draughts with them all day."

Touching at Samsoon, Capt. Norman strolled about to look at the works and troops:—

"The regiment which I saw on parade was a disgrace to any army—material excellent, but training, accoutrements, and discipline wanting. The equipment is there, for the greater part of the Turkish army is now furnished with the Henry-Martini rifle, with the Berdan cartridge; but the men have not been instructed in its use, and very few officers even understand the sights of their new weapon. Discipline in one sense of the word seems to be unknown, but I believe crime is very rare amongst the subordinate ranks. Sentries relieve each other at pleasure, lay their rifles down, and converse pleasantly with their officers on various topics, the most general one being abuse of the War Minister. I am sure even Lord Cardwell never suffered from our service half so much as Redif Pasha does from those under his command."

In the course of his journey to the front he passed through Baiboort, where he made an impression on two Turks which will not easily be effaced:—

"Here I was assailed by two men, who, like most Orientals, seemed persuaded that all English are doctors, and who insisted upon my prescribing for them. From past experience I knew that severe and sudden remedies are much appreciated by all dwellers in the East, who certainly would never believe in homœopathic treatment. My knowledge of the *Pharmacopœia* is limited, so was my store of medicines; but the never-failing Cockle came to the rescue, and giving each man six pills, to be taken three at a time, I left them and rode on. I presume they still live, but I doubt if they will ever forget the *Ingliz hakeem* who passed through Baiboort on the 20th May, 1877."

The most disgraceful feature in Turkish military administration is not mere indifference with respect to the wounded, but deliberate and intentional neglect. The following extract is enough to make the blood run cold:—

"On the day after reaching Erzeroum, Drs. Casson and Featherstonhaugh went over the hospitals, in company with our Consul, Mr. Zohrab, and the principal medical officer, Ismail Bey. They noticed many cases requiring the use of the knife, and pointed them out to the principal medical officer, who kept a discreet silence. The following day they were handed over a hospital containing about 200 patients—wounded men, many of them suffering from wounds inflicted two and a half months previously. All their hurts were most neatly bandaged, but on removing these there was scarcely one that was not suffering from gangrene, and the poor fellows owned that their wounds had not been looked at for weeks; in fact, as Drs. Casson and Featherstonhaugh have both remarked to me, such cruelty and mismanagement they could not conceive to have been possible. Having carefully examined the men committed to their charge, the doctors selected eight on whom it was urgently necessary to perform operations. They at once sent to Ismail Bey, who came down to the hospital and flatly refused permission for any amputations to be performed. Mr. Zohrab, our Consul, was present at the interview, which has been recounted to me by all three Englishmen there. Dr. Casson, on hearing this refusal, said, 'But the men will die if these operations are not at once performed.' Whereupon Ismail Bey replied, 'Better that they should die than that they should become burdens on the Sultan as pensioners.' Drs. Casson and Featherstonhaugh at once closed the interview by stating that if free permission were not accorded to them to act according to their judgment, they should

return to England immediately, and Mr. Zohrab notified his intention of reporting the conversation officially. This frightened Ismail into granting permission for one operation (a slight case) to be performed; and, subsequently, on a renewal of the threat that the English doctors would return, they were permitted to exercise their own discretion in performing amputations. I am happy to say sixteen cases have been carried out successfully in the English hospital, whereas up till to-day not one case has been attempted by other than British surgeons. I am aware that Mr. Layard has written strongly denouncing Dr. Casson's conduct in asserting that the Turkish Government prefer to lose their soldiers rather than that they should remain burdens on the State as pensioners. With all due deference to the ambassador's superior judgment, I must venture to uphold Dr. Casson's opinion. I have conversed with Turkish doctors, and with foreign doctors in Turkish employ, many of them strong Turkophiles, and they, one and all, have assured me that they have been unable to obtain sanction to a single amputation, and that the reason is as above stated — the senior medical officers are strictly enjoined by Government on no account to permit them."

The Turkish soldier is, indeed, to be pitied. Not only is he allowed to die like a dog when wounded, but when he is well his rations are irregularly issued, and his pay is sometimes two years in arrears; poor his pay is, too, when he does get it. An infantry private, for example, is supposed to receive only 5s. 9d. a month. The superior officers, however, are handsomely paid, and take good care to secure their dues without any delay. A Mushir or Marshal, for instance, receives 5,421l. 2s. 6d.; a Lieut.-General, 1,302l. 3s. 4d.; and a Major-General, 725l. 2s. 6d. per annum, not counting "pickings." Of the atrocities and misconduct of the Irregular Horse, Capt. Norman gives many instances; but really these men have, at all events, an excuse for plundering—in fact, without it they cannot live. On questioning a Circassian officer as to the cause of the wholesale desertion of his countrymen, Capt. Norman received the following conclusive answer:—

"We get no pay, we get no rations, we get no grain for our horses, we get no warm clothing for ourselves. How can we fight under those circumstances? We have constantly applied to Mukhtar Pasha for some of the arrears of pay due to us, for great-coats, and for blankets for our horses, and to all our appeals we received the answer that it is quite sufficient for a Mahomedan to fight for the Sultan with the hope of receiving a reward in the future world. Unfortunately the hope of the reward hereafter does not fill our stomachs or those of our horses, and so we have returned here and mean to appeal to the Sultan for our just dues."

Every one who wishes to study both sides of the question ought undoubtedly to read Capt. Norman's book. It is not lightened by any touches of humour, nor has the author great descriptive power; but he has, on the other hand, given a plain unvarnished account of what he saw, and his readers feel intuitively that they may rely upon his accuracy. The work is also enriched by some good maps, and in an Appendix is given the organization and rates of pay of both the Turkish and Russian armies, and, in addition, a collection of routes, which would be invaluable to the Quartermaster-General's Department should we ever carry on war in Armenia.

*Our Common Land (and other Short Essays).*  
By Octavia Hill. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE preservation of commons and open spaces and the throwing open of public gardens near

the overcrowded dwellings of the poorer classes are objects which have no more efficient and enthusiastic advocate than Miss Hill; and to her, more than to any other single person, is, perhaps, due the change of opinion which is gradually becoming general as to the best means of making what is called "district visiting" a real help and benefit to all concerned in it. It was not difficult even for the least keen-sighted of the volunteer visitors among the poor to discover that the perfunctory house-to-house visitation, with a tract in one hand and a soup-ticket in the other, was productive of a vast number of evils. Independence was undermined; insincere religious professions were encouraged; the possibility of real friendship between the visitor and the visited was altogether lost sight of; the most honourable and self-respecting among the poor resented the intrusion of the visitor; and the old system, so long as this was the case, stood self-condemned. As is well known, Miss Hill's life has been devoted to the practical work of reforming this state of things; and five out of the eight essays in the volume before us explain her views on district visiting, charity organization, and other kindred topics. It would be an excellent result of the publication of this little book if it awakened in the minds of the ladies who are willing to devote part of their time to their poorer neighbours a sense of the importance and difficulty of performing their self-imposed duty well, and the danger, evil, and misery attendant on its being performed ill. Miss Hill says, "Ladies would pause before they went in and offered to help a house-surgeon at a hospital by undertaking a few patients for him, yet are they not doing something like it when they don't seek advice in district visiting?"

Miss Hill's essays on the preservation of commons will be read with interest and profit, as they give a brief and distinct history of the exact position of "our common land" as affected by recent legislation. That many dangers beset the preservation of such commons and open spaces as still remain is evident, and it is well that the attention of the public should be called to the fact before it is too late. The Act of 1876 provides for the regulation, as opposed to the enclosure, of commons, and it is for the public to see that the change thus indicated is loyally acted up to. One great difficulty in the way of the preservation of commons is the fact that the right freely enjoyed by the public of wandering over the unenclosed heath or moor has at present no legal recognition. If the claims of the commoners can be satisfied,—and they very frequently are purchased for a small grant of money or an annual gift of coal or wood,—the lord of the manor who wishes to enclose has no further difficulties in his way. The threatened common may serve as a playground for half a county, but the rights of the public, as distinguished from those of the commoners, have no legal recognition; and, consequently, no one who is not a commoner can take legal proceedings to prevent the enclosure. It is urged by Mr. G. Shaw Lefevre, Miss Hill, and many other advocates of the preservation of commons, that the Legislature should recognize the public user of open spaces for recreation as a legal right.

Miss Hill is exceedingly severe on the Society of Friends, because they have sold the

ancient burial-place of their saints and martyrs at Bunhill Fields for building land. It was vain urged upon the Society that they should have the ground laid out as a garden, and open it for the benefit of the exceedingly poor neighbourhood by which it is surrounded. As no builder could be found who liked to buy the ground and disturb the bodies, the Quakers themselves employed workmen to dig up the bones of the fathers of their faith; five thousand corpses were uprooted and re-interred in a large hole at the other end of the ground. While awaiting this fresh burial they were piled up in a rude heap in a corner, and watered with carbolic acid! Miss Hill's remarks on this desecration of the resting-place of the dead, which might have been made into a haven of refuge for the weary and the poor, remind one of nothing so much as the well-known passage in Buckle's 'History of Civilization,' describing the conduct of the Scotch towards Charles the First:—"The service which they then rendered to the cause of liberty it would be hard to overrate; but the singular part of the transaction was, that having afterwards got possession of the person of Charles, they sold him to the English for a large sum of money, of which they, being very poor, had pressing need. Such a sale is unparalleled in history; and although the Scotch might have plausibly alleged that this was the only gain they had derived, or ever could derive, from the existence of their hereditary prince, still the event is one which stands alone; it was unprecedented; it never has been imitated; and its occurrence is a striking symptom of the state of public opinion, and of the feelings of the country in which it was permitted."

If in this passage we substitute the word "Quakers" for the word "Scotch," and "the ashes of their ancestors" for "the person of Charles," we shall get a most exact conception of the energy with which Miss Hill describes the sale of Bunhill Fields. We hope that the parallel may prove complete, and that the transaction will never be imitated, either by the Quakers themselves or by any other religious community. Open spaces in the centre of overcrowded districts are beginning to be recognized as of almost priceless value; and no more appropriate use could be found for the disused urban burial-grounds than to convert them into public gardens. The dead would be undisturbed, the living would be refreshed, and the commercial proclivities of certain sects would be turned into other directions than that of the Charles-Surface-like proceeding of "knocking down" their ancestors to the highest bidder. Towards this end Miss Hill's terse and energetic criticism will greatly contribute.

*The Life of Jenghiz Khan.* Translated from the Chinese by Robert Kennaway Douglas. (Trübner & Co.)

So little use has hitherto been made of the annals of the different dynasties which have ruled over China that it is a pleasure to find in this work a first step towards a more general acquaintance with their contents. Mr. Douglas justly remarks that the life of Jenghiz Khan cannot be completely written unless the materials found in Persian and Mongol records be supplemented by those embodied in Chinese. The annals of the Yuen dynasty provide minute and accurate details respecting his early career



and his campaigns in China, but only curt references to the wondrous march of his battalions through Asia, or to his conquests in Eastern Europe. By combining the former accounts with the latter we may arrive at a just estimate of the military genius of this great commander, and gain some idea of the vast results he achieved. Mr. Douglas, in his Introduction, presents us with a *résumé* of the Mongolian conquests in Asia and Eastern Europe down to the time of Jenghiz Khan's death, and in the body of his work he translates for us a full account of his birth and early history, and of his various campaigns in China until the subjugation of that country and the *de facto* establishment of the Mongolian or Yuen dynasty. The whole history is summed up in these few words:—"Jenghiz was a man of vast ability, and led his armies like a god. Thus he was able to subdue forty kingdoms, and to tranquillize Western Hea. Such powers are wonderful, and their loss is deeply to be regretted." This remark of the annalist has an appearance of irony in it, but nevertheless his words contain a fair estimate of the character of his hero.

There is something weird and strange to us who live in these later days connected with the history of the Eastern conquerors who in earlier times led their barbarian hordes to successive battle-fields only to sweep down opposition, and who deluged the world with blood. They cross the page of history like the fiery meteor that moves through the sky in a momentary blaze of light, then fades into darkness, and disappears. Such was Jenghiz Khan. Reared in some obscure Mongol tent on the banks of a tributary of the Amoor River, he passed his early life in petty feuds with his neighbours, just as the Arabian prophet had done before him, and then suddenly burst upon the eyes of the world as a man born from a miraculous ancestry, and destined to become a universal monarch. He was called Temuchin from the name of the Tartar chief whom his father Yesukai had destroyed just at the time of the child's birth. "In the hand of the new-born infant was a clot of congealed blood, like a red stone," and his father, perceiving in this a mysterious reference to his own victory over the Tartar chieftain, called him by the name of his defeated enemy. But the mystery of the clotted blood need not have been confined to the defeat of Temuchin; it could have been referred with equal justice to the destiny of the child thus born, whose path through life was so disastrous to humanity, and whose hand was ever stained by that "damned spot incarnadine." Temuchin had a warrior mother, who led him on her own steed against his enemies; incited by such an example, and born of such parentage, we do not wonder at finding him soon the acknowledged head of the neighbouring tribes. Then there comes the usual history of feuds and jealousies, how "Serchin Perke's shepherds stole a horse's bridle from one of Temuchin's servants"; and in consequence how the thief "was seized by Temuchin's overseer, who in his turn was wounded by Serchin Perke's headman"; and out of this little quarrel how there followed constant fighting and bloodshed, till Temuchin had defeated, and finally extirpated, the offending clan. One feud succeeds another, until Temuchin comes before us in alliance with the head of the White Tartar tribe (who had propitiated

the Mongol chief by a present of wine, which up to this time had been unknown amongst them), marching against the Naimans, the most powerful tribe of Uighur Tartars, and, finally, as their conqueror. It was from these Uighurs that the Mongols derived their knowledge of letters and writing, and also the use of the "great seal of state" for distinguishing royal mandates and messages.

And so the story goes on till the quarrel with Muhammed the Shah of Khwarezm, and, before this, his campaigns in China, bring the history of Jenghiz to its climax. Of the former we have a good account in Mr. Douglas's Introduction, whilst the end of the translation is occupied by accounts of the latter. It is not our purpose to follow the steps of Jenghiz as "he set out in the spring of 1219 from Karakorum on his eventful campaign in Asia." Suffice it to say that the two armies under the command of his sons, Juji and Jagatai, pursued a continual course of conquest and rueful destruction till the whole of Central Asia and North India, with Merv and Khorassan, lay at their feet. The Kipchaks having taken refuge amongst the Russians, the Mongols followed them beyond the Don. Having ravaged the Crimea, they came to the Dnieper, where they treated with the Russian princes. The Mongol envoys were treacherously murdered, and then came the fatal arbitrament, "as you wish war you shall have it. We have done you no harm. God is impartial, He will decide our quarrel." The Russian hosts were mustered from Kief, Smolensk, Kursk, Trubchevsk, Volhynia, and Galicia, only to be swept before the irresistible attack of the Mongols; but we cannot do better than quote the very words of Mr. Douglas in this interesting part of his narrative:—

"At first Mitislaf, who commanded an advanced guard of 10,000 men, gained an advantage over a portion of the Mongol army, but in a general engagement ten days later, on the River Kalka, the modern Kalezha, the Russians were utterly routed. Six princes, a celebrated paladin named Alexander Popovitch, seventy nobles, and 10,000 men of the Kief division alone were left dead upon the field. Most of the fugitives, headed by Mitislaf, fled across the Dnieper, and the remainder, under the command of Mitislaf Romanovitch, entrenched themselves on the Kalka. For three days this body of Russians successfully resisted the assaults of the Mongols, and at the end of that time, worn out with fighting, they accepted the offer of the invaders to go free on payment of a ransom. With terrible faithlessness, possibly in revenge for the murder of their envoys, the Mongols broke their plighted word, and, falling upon the unprepared garrison, cut them to pieces. The pursuit of the main body was now continued, and the track of the Mongols was marked by ruined villages and the corpses of their murdered victims. In vain the inhabitants of the towns and villages submitted, cross in hand, but the principle contained in the grim maxim 'the vanquished can never be friends with the victors' prevailed, and no mercy was shown to 'young man or maiden, old man or him that stooped with age.' With rapid marches the invader ravaged Great Bulgaria, and then gorged with booty retired through the country of Saksin, along the River Aktuba, on their way to meet their great master in Mongolia."

Here we leave the history of Jenghiz. His campaigns in China, and the establishment of a Mongol dynasty in that country, are events exceedingly interesting to the student, and they may be well followed in the

pages of the book before us. Mr. Douglas has performed his difficult task of translation with his usual scholarlike ability, and in placing before us fresh details in the life of Jenghiz he has done real service, the fruits of which will be evidenced, there is little doubt, in works bearing on this period of Eastern history. We confess, however, in laying down the life of Jenghiz Khan, and the account of his ruthless warfare in Bulgaria, the question presses on us, how far has our civilization advanced us in the arts of peace and truth and humanity during the 650 years which have elapsed since that unhappy country was ravaged, and its inhabitants slain, by the hordes of Mongolia?

*North Italian Folk.* By Mrs. Comyns Carr. (Chatto & Windus.)

MRS. CARR's sketches are pretty, but they are sketches; and just the same may be said of Mr. Caldecott's illustrations. The only thing that impresses the reader with a feeling of solidity is the book itself, which is most handsomely got up as to type and paper, in a sage-green binding, lined with a wondrous "Morrisonian" paper, over which some undiscovered plant meanders in an ordered confusion. The general effect is as though an elaborately ornamented and massive dish were set before us, which, on being uncovered, should prove to contain whipped cream and sugar-plums. We venture to think this treatment is a little unfair to the author; while the juxtaposition of the "reading" and the illustrations is unfair to both author and artist. One or the other should be solid. Mrs. Carr's little word-sketches, for instance, would go very well with some set of important engravings, if such there were of the scenes she describes. Similarly Mr. Caldecott's slight drawings, giving, however, as far as they go, no bad idea of the scenery and people of the Riviera (especially noticeable are those at pp. 98 and 114), might serve to lighten the matter-of-fact details of a serious work of travel. Thus the slight texture of each of the component parts of the book leads the reader to look for a counterbalancing solidity in the other, not finding which he is perhaps disposed to look on the whole as rather more flimsy than it ought to be considered. At the same time it would not be wise to encourage the multiplication of such books. It is given to very few people to succeed in narrating the ways and manners of peasant-folk so as to make them interesting to an ordinary reader, and yet it is a thing which many think themselves capable of doing. It seems so simple just to write down what they see about them, with a few picturesque epithets thrown in, and a little rapture about the sea and the mountains, the olives and the chestnut-trees. Now and then, indeed, we get a book like Mr. Hamerton's 'Round my House,' the fruit of an intimacy of many years, enjoyed under exceptionally favourable circumstances, and aided by special literary and artistic qualifications; and the ease with which one reads such a book makes one think it must be equally easy to write such another. Similarly the success of two or three stories of foreign life and manners, especially in France, has produced a whole school of imitators, who think that a summer spent in Normandy or a winter in Munich makes them competent to produce another 'Village on the Cliff' or 'Initials.' Even here the story

may, perhaps, be interesting, though the "local colouring" be defective; but when a book is all "local colouring" the art must be very remarkable to avoid a failure. The flirtations and squabbles of Marina and Nettina, the fishing-boats of Maso and Giovanni, the domestic affairs of the *parroco* and the Marchese, cannot of themselves detain a reader through 300 pages, though they might pleasantly diversify here and there the more serious business of a properly constructed story. An 'As You Like It' that was all Williams and Audreys would soon weary the spectators.

Of minor errors there are but few to notice. It is hard to see why Mrs. Carr should write "campanili," but "loggias"; the one word is surely just as much and as little English as the other. *La settimana grassa* is not accurately rendered in English by "the Holy Week." For the benefit of Mr. Caldecott it may be remarked that the horns of an evening moon are not turned to the right, as he has made them in the picture opposite to p. 170. In other respects both author and artist have done their work well enough. We only question if it was worth doing.

#### NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

*Lady Grizel.* By the Hon. Lewis Wingfield. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

*Kilda Hall.* By Frances Martin. (Charing Cross Publishing Company.)

*A False Step.* By Marc. (Remington.)

*Paul Knox, Pitman.* By J. B. Harwood. 3 vols. (Bentley & Son.)

MR. WINGFIELD describes his book as "an impression of a momentous epoch." It begins with the execution of Lord Lovat in 1747, and ends with the illness of the elder Pitt in 1765. The character of Lady Grizel is founded upon the Duchess of Kingston, and the other persons introduced are mostly either actually historical, or drawn from historical models. What has so often been said about historical novels may be said again with reference to 'Lady Grizel.' They are only successful in the hands of a master of his art. We do not wish to urge against Mr. Wingfield what he appears to expect his critics will say, that he has tampered with history. It is the task of the historical novelist to tamper with history; but he must tamper with it aptly. To select the fitting incidents to absorb bodily into the story, to modify others, and invent some, is the work which the historical novelist sets himself to do, and it is a more difficult task than that of the writer who is unfettered in his selection. But the historical novelist has also to exercise imagination in forming the portraits of well-known figures, and Mr. Wingfield does not seem to be able to do this. He gives proof of no little research into the current literature of the epoch about which he writes, and has evidently studied the public history of the time; but he does not add much to our conception of the Earl of Chatham, though he has spent his chief pains upon that character. Only the great historical novels are remembered, and a writer who ventures into that style of composition must risk comparison with Scott. Mere information helps very little. A man's history may be correct, and his knowledge of the manners of a bygone time exhaustive, but neither will prevent his book from being didactic and dull. Mr. Wing-

field's knowledge, wide, perhaps, rather than accurate, is too obvious; and his book calls the maxim "Ars est celare artem" imperatively to mind.

The friends of the author of 'Kilda Hall,' who subscribed for copies of her book before it was published, and who are enumerated in the old-fashioned way between the title-page and the first chapter, have a great deal to answer for. They may have been animated by motives of pure kindness, but, with the book before them, they will surely be convinced that their benevolence was mistaken. If the author is very young, they—and there is a duke and a doctor of divinity amongst them—have encouraged her in a career in which she has not the remotest chance of success; whilst, if she is not very young, they have probably flattered a vanity which it would have been more generous to check. 'Kilda Hall' has no great vice to prevent its being admired by those who have the faculty for admiring twaddle; but, on the other hand, it has not a single virtue—unless it be the manifest effort to be innocently pathetic—to redeem its monotonous feebleness.

'A False Step' is even more open to the accusation of feebleness than the book just mentioned; and it has these additional faults, that it is more long-winded, and that its prevailing weakness is aggravated by wretched punctuation. It would be impossible to notice such abortive attempts at novel-writing, in a serious and elaborate manner, without taking an extremely grave view of the folly which induces so many young and incompetent authors to rush into print. A critic may show tenderness or patience when he has to deal with a writer who might possibly, under favourable circumstances, do better ten years hence than he is doing at present. But in the case of "Marc," for instance, it is utterly vain to suppose that he can ever, if he survives a hundred years, show us anything more worthy than his first "false step."

There is plenty of incident in the romance of the mining districts, which is the result of Joe the pointsman's unlucky nap, and a good deal, no doubt, in Mr. Harwood's book that is true enough to nature. Of course the education of little May, the orphan, under a wonderful old schoolmaster, who teaches her all the languages and accomplishments necessary to enable her to take her place as an heiress of many acres, and at a suitable time to become the wife of Percy Shafto, the squire's son, is a little improbable. Nor, unhappily, in real life would the unionist pitmen have been inclined to listen to the single voice even of such a hero as Paul Knox, at the moment of wreaking their dastardly vengeance on the obnoxious "butty." But in spite of such drawbacks the tale will be read with interest by those who do not object to life being somewhat idealized in a novel. The accident in the mine is powerfully described. One can only wish that the heroine had been moved by the situation to listen more favourably to the muscular young parson when he urged his suit in such romantic circumstances. He has more in him than the successful hero, and, Paul being, as we think, out of the question, Digby would have made a better mate for her. One of the best things in the book is the gradual recognition of one

another's merits which comes over Paul, the preaching pitman, and the debonair and rather secular rector, who is the most life-like character described. There is a solidity and breadth about them both which necessarily made them fast friends when once their sectarian and social prejudices had been surmounted. Of the women, Mrs. Churton is the best, and the effect of her tepid douche of advice is just what might have been expected on an enthusiast like little May, stoutly as she could oppose the scornful opposition of a harsher adversary, like Lady Elizabeth. There is a good spirit and purpose in the story, and its execution, on the whole, is successful.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSRS. BLACKWOOD send us *St. Kilda, Past and Present*, by Mr. George Seton. It was rather a *tour de force* to write a quarto volume on this remotest of the British Isles, *toto orbe divisiam*, but the print is large, and the margin wide; the typography, too, we may add, and the few illustrations, are excellent. A little condensation would, however, have improved the book, and if the author's intention was, as we imagine, to produce a monograph of his subject, the space so gained would have been advantageously filled by some statistics of the geology, meteorology, Flora, &c., of the island. Their absence is a defect in a work of the kind; on the other hand it tells us, in a pleasant way, much that is interesting about the people, still as friendly, hospitable, and simple as ever, the simplicity only tempered, of late years, by an awakening eye to the main chance. We learn much, too, about their ways and occupations, foremost among which is the daring pursuit of the seawolf, which furnish them not only with feathers and oil for exportation, but with a supply of food so abundant that fishing is neglected. Mr. Seton handles pleasantly various other topics which we have not space to recount. We may echo his concluding hope that these people will not be removed from their island, as is proposed by certain enlightened, but perhaps mistaken, well-wishers. They are much attached to their home, and enjoy there a larger share of happiness—*sua si bona nōrint*—than many of their neighbours.

WE have received *Political Science; or, the State, Theoretically and Practically Considered*, by Theodore D. Woolsey (Low & Co.). The author was President of Yale College from 1846 to 1871, and this extensive work grew out of lectures then delivered in that capacity, but several subsequent years have been given to its elaboration.

THE *Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire* for the Session 1876-77, recently issued, is hardly as good a number as usual. Mr. Axon commences with an account of a curious astrological MS. in the Chetham Library, Manchester, and is followed by Mr. J. A. Picton, who contributes a foolish paper on the names in the Liverpool Directory. Dr. Kendrick's interesting 'Warrington Local Sketches' are continued and illustrated; Mr. J. P. Earwaker has a valuable paper 'On the Roman Remains in the Eastern Part of Cheshire,' and Mr. James Dixon gives a careful account of the Ormskirk clergy and ministers, with extracts from the parish registers, &c. Dr. R. G. Latham has a good article 'On the Orms of Lancashire in the Twelfth Century, and On the Writer of the Ormulum,' a contribution to the early history of the English language and literature, whilst Mr. Gatty, the Curator of the Liverpool Museum, discourses on some curious specimens of ancient glass in the Mayer Museum. These are the chief papers, and they make up but a very average number. With the yearly increasing number of its members the Society should bestir itself to keep up its past reputation, and to produce a yearly volume that shall leave its mark on the history of the two counties it represents.

WE have received from Messrs. Barnes & Co.,



of New York and Chicago, the third and fourth parts of Mrs. M. J. Lamb's *History of the City of New York*. Till the other parts are before us we can pass no judgment upon the work.

THE second volume of the new series of the Catalogue of Additions to the Department of Manuscripts in the British Museum owes its existence to the energy of the keeper, Mr. E. A. Bond. It embraces a description of all acquisitions made between 1861 and 1875, with the descriptions of the papyri, rolls, charters, seals and casts, and Egerton MSS., and charters from 1854 to 1875. The third volume, which is in a considerable state of advancement, will most probably consist entirely of the index. The manuscripts are not grouped together in any other order than that of the date of acquisition, hence the general reader will find it a not very easy labour to discover what he is looking for. But the exhaustive index, which is yet to come, will be of the greatest practical use to such inquirers. Yet, among the numerous classes into which these newly acquired manuscripts naturally divide themselves, we may specify the Greek, among which are a papyrus, probably of the first century B.C., containing portion of the *Iliad*, and another, containing fragments of Hyperides, perhaps older. Both these MSS. are written in small uncials. The other Greek MSS. are chiefly of a Biblical or patristic nature, and include the New Testament, lives of the saints, lectionaries, a hymnology of the ninth century, and the works of Chrysostom, Gregory Nazianzen, Damascenus, and Ephraim Syrus. Most of these latter works are not older than the eleventh century, a comparatively large number of Greek MSS. being extant of that date, while older ones are very much rarer. Of older Latin MSS. described in this volume we have fragments of 'Orosius adversus Paganos,' attributed to the seventh century, of Gregory's 'Moralia,' and Isidore's "chronicle" of the ninth century, and a martyrology of the Spanish church dated 919 A.D. Illuminated manuscripts, the despair of modern artists, are naturally abundant, among them being a Latin psalter with splendid pictures, prepared for Prince Alfonso, son of Edward the First; and some miniatures and borders painted by Cybo of Genoa, the "Monk of Hyères," founder of the Genoese school of painting, in the middle of the fourteenth century. In this class may be noticed also a Latin breviary illuminated in an exquisite manner by Florentine artists about the middle of the fifteenth century; a service-book formerly in the possession of the family of Saluces, adorned with very fine miniatures of the same date; and some English miniatures on gold backgrounds in a Latin psalter of the late thirteenth century. Theology and general literature contribute, among a vast number of very important manuscripts, the works of Richard Rolle of Hampole, Gower, Higden, Juan de Mariana, Boiardo, and the Heptameron of Marguerite de Valois, various parts of Dante's works, an imperfect Chaucer, and several Wycliffite tracts and translations. State papers and private correspondence constitute a large sub-division, among which are comprised the celebrated Paston Letters, the transcripts of papers from the archives of Simancas, a large number of Spanish papers from the archives of the Altamira family, the papers relating to Mary Queen of Scots, in relation to the Babington conspiracy, the correspondence of Under-Secretary Ellis; the family correspondence of the Hattons, Finches, Carylls, Oxendens, Carews, and Godolphin Osbornes, and the letters and papers of Count Bentinck, William Capel Earl of Essex, Thomas Robinson second Lord Grantham, Warren Hastings, and Colonel Wellesley, afterwards the great Duke of Wellington. The collections of James Burton, and of Robert Hay, of Linplum, form a magnificent record of Egyptian antiquities, and are becoming of even more value and interest, because the original monuments from which they are derived suffer daily despoiling at the hands of the iconoclastic tourist. Paver's collections for Yorkshire; Francis Place's collections for the modern political and domestic life in England; J.

Hunter's biographical and historical collections, and some useful manuscripts connected with the great literary and political names inscribed in the roll of fame, conclude the most salient points in this welcome list of our national treasures.

THE criticisms of Mr. Freeman have led Sir Bernard Burke to retrench the fabulous pedigrees that vanity is so prone to invent. The process has been beneficial to the fortieth edition of Sir Bernard's *Dictionary of the Peerage and Baronetage* (Harrison & Co.). This handsome work has been improved also in other points, and the volume deserves to hold its place as the best of its class.—*Dod*, which Messrs. Whittaker send us, has also been carefully corrected up to date. There are one or two trifling slips and omissions, but, as a whole, the work is most accurately printed.

WE have received from the firm of Lévy, of Paris, a volume by Count d'Haussonville, entitled *Souvenirs et Mélanges*. There has been much talk about this book before its appearance, but it is as disappointing as were the letters of Sainte-Beuve, reviewed in the *Athenæum* of last week. Almost the whole of the contents of the volume have appeared before; and although the articles on the Congress of Vienna, on the Conference of Chatillon, and on Cavour possess a permanent value, still, as they first appeared not many years ago in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, they were already, and without republication, easily to be found by the historical student. An attack on the Coup d'État, under the title "Qui nous sommes," is of less importance; but its republication at the head of the articles contained in the present volume is of interest, inasmuch as the author is the brother-in-law of the present Duc de Broglie, who may be annoyed at so vigorous an anti-Bonapartist production issuing from his family at the present time. The only new part of the volume is a sketch of the life of the author's father, who was one of the Legitimist servants of the First Empire. It is thin, but contains a few anecdotes of the revolution which had not hitherto seen light.

MESSRS. DE LA RUE have sent us *The Lays of Écarté* adopted by the Turf Club, and a brief and clear treatise on the game by "Cavendish."—To Messrs. Ward, Lock & Co. we are indebted for a new edition of the handsome *Billiard Book* of "Captain Crawley" and W. Cook. The work has been much improved.

FROM the *Annual Report of the Salford Libraries and Museum Committee* we learn that during the year there had been 500,747 persons using the Reference Libraries. From the lending department the number of volumes borrowed for home perusal was 242,962, of which about five-sixths were works of fiction.

#### COOKERY BOOKS.

*Common-Sense Cookery*, by A. T. Payne (Cassell, Petter & Galpin), bears out its name: it is an excellent little book of its kind. The directions seem very intelligible and practicable, though of course practice and experience, care and common sense on the part of those who endeavour to follow out the receipts are even more essential to success than the more material ingredients. No book ever written could give these valuable adjuncts; but if the reader has any latent spark of intelligence or of natural love for cooking, this common-sense book of cookery will go a long way in developing the natural faculties.

*Cassell's Dictionary of Cookery* is not only full of solid and valuable information as to the best method of preparing food in an endless variety of forms, but it will enable a housekeeper to grasp the principles on which food may be cooked to the greatest perfection. It supplies the reason why one method is right and another wrong. An estimate of the cost of each recipe is given, which is valuable information. The recipes themselves are given in terms intelligible to the meanest capacity. There is a delightful preli-

minary treatise "On the Principles of Cookery," and "On the Why and the Wherefore of Boiling, Grilling, and Frying." The arrangement of the work is excellent. The receipts for any dish and all information can be easily found. There is an Appendix, which contains remarks on kitchen utensils well worth the study of those who are about to begin to have a kitchen of their own, as well as of the attention of older housekeepers, who, alas! are too often obliged to manage as well as they can with what they happen to have, or to show their skill in managing "to do without" much, that the housewifely soul would desire to have. They will find many comfortable and suggestive hints how to make the best of things, for "knowledge is power" in all departments. Finally, for the blessing of the unlearned there is "A Glossary of the Terms used in Cookery," which, when they occur in a recipe, are simply a source of stupefaction, and it is astonishing how simple and intelligible they become when explained.

*Every-day Meals*, which Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co. publish, will be an interesting and useful book for such as are able to superintend the more dainty and appetizing dishes themselves. Cooks, plain or professed, would find the minuteness and care required "far too much trouble," or they would give that idlest of all idle excuses, "there is no time"! In reality very little time, and a moderate degree of attention, would be enough to reduce to practice most of the receipts contained in this volume. The hints and directions for the prevention of waste, and how to make the best of every scrap and remnant, will be valuable to all intelligent housekeepers not too proud to own that they do not know everything. The obstructive tendencies of cooks are the greatest difficulties in the way of a mistress obtaining the rule over her own kitchen. It requires diplomacy and tact as well as the right to give orders to get orders carried out. We would humbly suggest that a few hints on the art of managing the cook would be very useful and acceptable to timid well-intentioned young housekeepers, who tremble at the thought of being left "without a cook," with company imminent, or it may be even Christmas near at hand! Mistresses need to learn the art of management before they can teach their cooks wisdom.

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

##### Theology.

Cook's (Rev. J.) Boston Monday Lectures, 2nd series, 4/6 cl.  
Miller's (J. C.) Letters to a Young Clergyman, cr. 8vo. 6 cl.  
Sermons Preached at the Dedication of Union Chapel, Islington, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

Vaughan's (Rev. J.) Sermons to Children, 4th series, 3/6 cl.

##### Law.

Middleton's (J. W.) Settled Estates Act, 1877, 12mo. 3/6 cl.  
Whiteford's (F. M.) Law Relating to Charities, 8vo. 6/ cl. ip.

##### Poetry.

Chaucer's Poetical Works, edited by R. Bell, Vol. 4, 12mo. 3/6 cl. (Bohn's Standard Library.)  
Poetry of America, 12mo. 3/6 cl. (Bohn's Standard Library.)

##### Philosophy.

Garden's (F.) Dictionary of English Philosophical Terms, 4/6

##### History and Biography.

Gray's (J. H.) China, a History of the Laws, &c., of the People, edited by W. G. Gregor, 2 vols. 8vo. 32/ cl.  
Newton (Rev. R.), Life by J. Jackson, 32mo. 2/ cl.

##### Bibliography.

Stevens's (H.) Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition, 1877, 7/6 cl.

##### Philology.

Munro's (H. A. J.) Criticisms and Elucidations of Catullus, 7/6  
Parker's (F.) Tracts on the Greek Language, Nos. 1 and 2, 2/  
Rowland's (Rev. T.) Welsh Exercises, Part 1, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.  
Sainte-Beuve's (M. C. A.) M. Daru, with Notes by G. Masson, 12mo. 2/ cl.

##### Science.

Lockyer's (J. N.) Stargazing, Past and Present, 8vo. 21/ cl.

##### General Literature.

Blount's (A.) Ashford, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
Elliot's (G.) Works, Vol. 2, Cabinet Edition, Romola, Vol. 2, 12mo. 5/ cl.  
Fitzpatrick's (B. M.) Irish Sport and Sportsmen, 8vo. 10/6 cl.  
From Bondage to Freedom, by Author of 'Gauldia,' 3/6 cl.  
Granville's (J. M.) Minds and Moods, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Jones's (M. L.) Every Day, a Story, 8vo. 3/ cl.  
Keats's (J.) Letters to Fanny Browne, with Introduction, &c., by H. B. Forman, 12mo. 8/6 cl.  
Lee's (H.) Straightforward, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.  
Marryat's (F.) Her Father's Name, 12mo. 2/ cl.  
Myths Ancient and Modern, cr. 8vo. 3/ cl.  
Paton's (C. J.) Freemasonry, the Three Masonic Grades, 5/ cl.  
Richardson's (B. W.) Temperance Lesson Book, 12mo. 1/6 cl.  
Scott's (Sir W.) Waverley Novels, Vol. 22, Library Edition, 8vo. 8/6 cl.; Vol. 4, 12mo. 2/6 cl.; Quentin Durward, illustrated, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.

## NOTE ON A PASSAGE IN SHELLEY.

In the 40th line of the first scene of the third act of Shelley's 'Prometheus Unbound' I find a reference which hitherto (as far as I know) has never been verified, and yet without such verification leaves the passage—a very noble and important passage—inapprehensible to all readers who may not have Lucan at their fingers' ends; in other words, I should conjecture, to the majority of readers. The words of the greater poet are these:—

Like him whom the Numidian seps did thaw  
Into a dew with poison.

Neither Mr. W. M. Rossetti nor Mr. H. B. Forman has cited the passage of the 'Pharsalia' referred to; but without a reference to this the allusion of Shelley is meaningless, or at least inexplicable:—

Sed tristior illa  
Mors erat ante oculos; miserique in cruce Sabelli  
Seps stetit exiguus, quem flexo dente tenacem  
Avisque manu, piloque affixit arenis.

And so forth, down to the line:—

Eripiunt omnes animam, tu sola cadaver.  
Pharsalia, ix. 763-768.  
A. C. SWINBURNE.

## INDIAN ROSARIES.

Oxford, February, 1878.

WHILE travelling in India I took some trouble to inquire into the use of Indian rosaries. They are, of course, common in all religious systems which attach more importance to the repetition, than to the spirituality, of prayers. It might be supposed, *a priori*, that to no one would a rosary be more useless and meaningless than to a Christian; who is taught when he prays to enter into his closet, to avoid vain repetitions, to pour out his heart before his Father in secret, and to cultivate spiritual intercessions "which cannot be uttered." Yet we know that in some Christian countries rosaries are regarded as indispensable aids to devotion. Palladius, who lived in the fourth century, tells of a certain abbot who used to repeat the Lord's Prayer 300 times every day, and who secured a correct enumeration of the repetitions by dropping small pebbles into his lap.

The Kurān enjoins prayers five times a day, and good Muslims are very particular in going through certain prescribed forms morning, noon, and evening. It cannot, therefore, be matter of wonder that the use of rosaries (called *tasbeḥ*, "praise," and furnished with tassels called *shamsa*) is common among Indian Muhammadans. In all probability they were common among Hindus and Buddhists long before the Christian era. Indeed, the Indian name for a rosary well expresses its meaning and use even in Roman Catholic countries. It is called in Sanskrit *japa-mālā*, "muttering-chaplet" (and sometimes *smaraṇī*, "remembrance"), because by means of its beads the muttering of a definite number of prayers may be counted. But the pious Hindu not only computes his daily prayers as if they were so many rupees to be added to his capital stock in the bank of heaven, he sets himself to repeat the mere names of his favourite god, and will continue doing so for hours together.

When I was at Benares, I went early one morning to inspect the temple of the goddess Annapūrṇā. A devotee was seated at the door, with a rosary in his hand, muttering "Rām, Rām, Rām" incessantly. When I had occasion to pass by a long time afterwards, I found him seated in precisely the same position, and engaged in precisely the same occupation, except that instead of repeating the god's name he prefixed to it that of his wife Sītā. I have no doubt that the whole day was divided between Rām and Sītā-rām, and an accurate account kept of the total number of repetitions.

In this respect, Hindūism is behind the most corrupt forms of Christianity. It has been calculated that about ninety names are applied to Christ in the Bible. But no Romanist, however ignorant and superstitious, so far as I know, attaches any merit or efficacy to the repetition of the mere names of God. Muhammadans

reckon ninety-nine sacred names of the Deity. Some consider that the principal name, Allāh, must be counted separately. The tale is thus brought up to one hundred. I saw only ninety-nine names carved on Akbar's marble tomb near Agra, Akbar itself being one of the ninety-nine.

The voracious appetite of a Hindu in any matter connected with religious superstition far outdoes that of any other nation on earth. If one hundred titles of the Deity will satisfy the piety of an earnest-minded Muslim, nothing short of that number multiplied by ten will slake the devotional cravings of an ardent Hindu. The worshippers of Vishnu adore him by 1,000 sacred names, and the votaries of Śiva by 1,008 names. The whole catalogue is given in the Mahā-bhārata and the Purānas.

It is not unreasonable, therefore, to conjecture that the original invention of rosaries is due to India. They were as much the offspring of necessity as was the invention of the Sūtras, or brief memorial rules, for the correct performance of the complicated ritual. No other country in the world stands in such need of aids to religious exercises. Vaishnavas, Śaivas, Buddhists, Jains, and Muhammadans depend upon these contrivances for securing the accurate discharge of their daily round of interminable repetitions.

The rosary of a Vaishnava is made of the wood of the Tulasi (vulgarly *Tulsi*), or holy basil, a shrub sacred to Vishnu, and regarded as a metamorphosis of Rāma's pattern-wife Sītā. This rosary should consist of 108 smooth beads. That worn by Śaivas consists of thirty-two and sometimes sixty-four berries of the Rudrāksha tree (*Eleo-carpus*). These seeds are as rough as the Tulsi beads are smooth, and are generally marked with five lines, the roughness symbolizing, I suspect, the austerities connected with the worship of Śiva, and the five lines standing for the five faces or five distinct aspects of the god.

The Musalmān *tasbeḥ* contains one hundred beads, which are generally made of date-stones, or of the sacred earth of Karbala. They are used in repeating the hundred names of God or certain words of the Kurān, every decade of beads being separated by a tassel. Some Sunnis are prohibited from employing rosaries and count by means of the joints of their fingers.

Space would be denied me if I were to describe the diverse uses to which different kinds of rosaries are applied in India.

I was told by a Grihastha, or layman of the Svāmī-Nārāyaṇ sect of Vaishnavas, that he was able by help of his *japa-mālā* to go on muttering Svāmī-Nārāyaṇ, Svāmī-Nārāyaṇ, Svāmī-Nārāyaṇ one hundred and eight times with perfect precision at his morning and evening devotions, and that he attributed great efficacy to the act.

High caste Brāhmins, on the other hand, merely use their rosaries to assist them in counting up their daily prayers, especially the well-known Gāyatrī from the Rīg-veda (*Tat savitur varenyam bhargo devasya dhīmahi dhiyo yo nah pra'odayātī*), which is repeated five, ten, twenty-eight, or one hundred and eight times at the dawn and sunset Sandhyās. The very sound of this precious mantra (which is called Gāyatrī, from the metre in which it is composed), quite irrespectively of the sense (which may be rendered, "Let us meditate on that excellent glory of the divine Vivifier: may he enlighten our understandings"), is a mine of inexhaustible spiritual wealth to those favoured beings whose second spiritual birth—conferred by investiture with the sacred thread—entitles them to repeat it. Manu ordains that "a Brāhman may attain beatitude by simple repetition (of the Gāyatrī), whether he perform other rites or not," and "that having repeated the Gāyatrī three thousand times he is delivered (from the greatest guilt)."

It is noticeable, moreover, that the proud Brāhman who claims to be the true owner of this valuable piece of religious property is careful to conceal his hand in a sort of bag called a Gomukhi while engaged in counting out his morning and evening store of accumulated Gāyatrīs. In fact,

every Hindu is persuaded that jealous demons are ever on the watch to obstruct his religious exercises, and ever eager, like cunning thieves, to abstract a portion of their merit. This is the true secret of the universal homage paid throughout India to Ganes'a, lord of the demon-hosts. I have myself often seen Brāhmins seated on the margin of sacred streams, with their faces turned towards the east, and apparently intently occupied in gazing on vacancy. On a closer inspection, I found that their right hands were mysteriously concealed in a red bag. Prayers were being repeated and counted up by help of the *japa-mālā*, and the repeater, even if too proud to betray any fear of thievish demons, seemed at any rate to understand that the value of his prayers would be increased by his taking heed not "to be seen of men." We must not forget, too, that a Hindu is taught by many of his own sacred precepts that the merit of religious exercises is destroyed by ostentation.

Nothing, however, comes up to the Buddhist's idea of the efficacy of repeated prayers. His rosary, like that of the Vaishnavas, consists of 108 beads, and in China often of two rings. I never met with any one who could explain the exact meaning of *om mani padme hūm*, "hail to the jewel in the lotus," although every Buddhist in Tibet believes that the oftener this six-syllabled formula is repeated by help of rosaries and prayer-wheels the greater merit will accrue to the repeater. In China the repeated prayer is "Omīto Fat" (for *amita Buddha*, "the infinite Buddha"), and in Japan, "Namu Amida Butsu" (for *nama amita Buddhāya*, "honour to the infinite Buddha").

It is not uncommon to meet Buddhists in the neighbourhood of Darjiling who, while they are talking to you, continue whirling their prayer-wheels, held in their right hands, and made to revolve like a child's toy. The wheel consists of a metal cylinder on which the form of prayer is engraved. It must be whirled, by means of a handle, in a particular direction (I think with the sun); if made to revolve the other way the number of its rotations will be set down to the debtor rather than the creditor side of the owner's account.

A friend of mine who had to hold a conversation with a pious Buddhist, intent on redeeming every instant of time for the repetition of prayers, came away from the interview under the impression that all Buddhists regard all Europeans as possessed with evil spirits. The Buddhist's diligent gyration of his wheel was mistaken by my friend for a form of exorcism.

It is said that the Buddhist monks of Ladakh have a still more economical arrangement, and one not unworthy of the attention of monks in other monasteries—when regarded, I mean, from the point of view of an ingenious contrivance for saving time and making the most of both worlds. An infinite number of prayers are repeated, and yet the whole time of the monastery is saved for making money by industrial occupations. Long strips of the usual Buddhist prayer are rolled round cylinders, and these cylinders are made to revolve, like the works of a clock, by means of heavy weights wound up every morning and evening. A single monk takes five minutes to set the entire spiritual machinery in motion, and then hastens to join his brothers at their mundane occupations; the whole body of monks feeling that the happiness and prosperity of the community are greatly promoted by the substitution of the precept "laborare est orare," for "orare est laborare."

It should be mentioned that in times of emergency or difficulty additional weights are attached to the cylinders, and an additional impetus thus given to the machinery, and, of course, increased force and cogency to the rotatory prayers.

I will conclude this brief notice of a subject on which a long chapter might be written by recounting an incident which occurred while I was in India.

My friend the Collector of Kaira, in whose camp I stayed for about a fortnight, had occasion one day to ascend a hill in his district much over-

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grown with trees. There to his surprise he came suddenly upon an old hermit, who had been living for a long time without his knowledge in the jungle at the summit. Mr. Sheppard found the ancient recluse in a hut near a rude temple, concealed from observation by the dense underwood. He was engaged in his evening religious exercises, and, wholly regardless of the presence of his European visitor, continued turning with both hands and with evident exertion a gigantic rosary. A huge wooden roller, suspended horizontally from the posts of the shed, supported a sort of chain composed of fifteen rough wooden balls, each as big as a child's head. As he kept turning this enormous rosary round and round, each ball passed into his hands, and whilst he held the several balls in his grasp he repeated, or rather chanted in a low tone, a short prayer to the god Rama. All the wooden balls underwent this process of pious manipulation several times before he desisted. The muscular exertion and consequent fatigue must have been great, yet the entire operation was performed with an air of stoical impassiveness. Then the devotee went into another shed, where on another cross-beam, supported by posts, were strung some heavy logs of hard wood, each weighing about twenty pounds. Having grasped one of these with both hands, he dashed it forcibly against the side post, and then another log against the first. Probably the clashing noise thus produced was intended to give increased effectiveness to the recitation of his prayers. Sleeman somewhere relates how he happened once to be staying in the neighbourhood of an Indian village, the inhabitants of which were divided into two religious parties—those who advocated noisy worship, and those who attributed greater efficacy to a quiet religious ceremonial. The two parties lived together very amicably, agreeing to set apart certain hours of the day for an alternate use of the village temple. When the noisy faction had possession the din was terrific.

In short, almost every religious idea that the world has ever known has in India been stimulated to excessive growth, and every religious usage carried to preposterous extremes. Hence, if a Hindu temple has a choir of musicians, its excellence is estimated by the deafening discord it gives out at the morning and evening pūjā; and if a devotee uses a rosary its effectiveness is supposed to depend on the dimensions of its beads, which may vary from small seeds to heavy balls as big as a human skull. MONIER WILLIAMS.

#### 'LIFE AND HABIT.'

As you have been good enough to call attention to 'Life and Habit,' may I ask you to find room for the following extracts, which I have only very recently seen. They fully bear out the theory which I have attempted to advance; the second, indeed, so completely that it more than covers the whole ground taken by myself in ignorance that it had been taken already. Had I known this I should have written simply as the supporter of my predecessors, and with less of that ambiguity of which your reviewer complains, not, I am afraid, without justice. Those of your readers who have read 'Life and Habit' will, perhaps, remember that the conclusion therein briefly summarized was that "matter which can remember is living; matter which cannot remember is dead." The extracts are as follows:—

"Owing to the imperfection of language, the offspring is termed a *new* animal, but is, in truth, a branch or elongation of the parent; since a part of the embryon-animal is, or was, a part of the parent, and therefore, in strict language, it cannot be said to be entirely *new* at the time of its production; and therefore it may retain some of the habits of its parent system."—Dr. Erasmus Darwin, 'Zoonomia,' vol. i., p. 484.

"Prof. Hering has the merit of introducing some striking phraseology into his treatment of the subject, which serves to emphasize the leading idea. He points out that since all transmission of 'qualities' from cell to cell in the growth and

repair of one and the same organ, or from parent to offspring, is a transmission of vibrations or affections of material particles, whether these qualities manifest themselves as form, or as a facility for entering upon a given series of vibrations, we may speak of all such phenomena as 'memory,' whether it be the conscious memory exhibited by the nerve cells of the brain, or the unconscious memory we call habit, or the inherited memory we call instinct, or whether again it be the reproduction of parental form and minute structure. All equally may be called 'the memory of living matter.' From the earliest existence of protoplasm to the present day the memory of living matter is continuous. Though individuals die, the universal memory of living matter is still carried on.

"Prof. Hering, in fact, helps us to a comprehensive conception of the nature of heredity and adaptation by giving us the term 'memory,' conscious or unconscious, for the continuity of Mr. Herbert Spencer's polar forces or polarities of physiological units. . . . What Mr. Spencer calls polarities or polar forces, Haeckel speaks of as 'undulatory movements.' . . . For Prof. Haeckel, the undulatory movement of the plastidules is the key to the mechanical explanation of all the essential phenomena of life. . . . All plastidules possess memory, and memory, which we see in its ultimate analysis is identical with reproduction, is the distinguishing feature of the plastidule; . . . is, in fact, that which distinguishes it as vital. To the sensitiveness of the movement of plastidules is due variability—to their unconscious Memory, the power of Hereditary Transmission. As we know them to-day, they may 'have learnt little and forgotten nothing,' in one organism, 'have learnt much and forgotten much' in another, but, in all, their memory, if sometimes fragmentary, yet reaches back to the dawn of life on the earth."—Prof. Ray Lankester, *Nature*, July 13th, 1876.

S. BUTLER.

#### THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

Feb. 2, 1878.

THE *Athenæum* of this day contains a letter from Mr. Halliwell-Phillips to a person not named, denying a statement which, it seems, some one has made, that "pressure on the part of the Society" led to the withdrawal of Mr. Wright's name from the list of Fellows. As to this, all that need be said is that the statement in question was not made in the *Athenæum*.

It would be unbecoming to carry discussion of the personal question any further, but I am anxious lest Mr. Phillips's letter should draw attention away from the real point at issue, which is, that it is to the interest and for the dignity of the Society that measures should be taken to retain as Fellows men who have rendered service to "the study of antiquity and the history of former times," even though altered circumstances may render themselves unable, or their friends unwilling, to continue the annual subscription.

Mr. Hyde Clarke has done me the favour to suggest a resolution, "That the Council have authority to elect in each year two life members from those men who by their writings in the English language have most promoted historical studies." I venture to urge upon the Society and the Council the urgency of providing, by this or some other means, a remedy for a real evil.

E. W. BRABROOK.

I CORDIALLY concur in the spirit of Mr. Brabrook's remarks. The Council should have power (and should receive it gladly), within certain numerical limits, to confer Honorary Membership upon such of the subscribing Members of the Society as by their attainments and by the force of attendant circumstances should warrant and justify such a privilege.

JOHN B. MONCKTON.

#### DR. J. J. HOFFMANN.

THE study of Japanese suffered a severe loss by the demise, on the 19th of January, of Prof. Hoffmann, of Leyden. Hoffmann was born on

February 16th, 1805, at Würzburg, in Bavaria, where he studied philosophy. In 1830 he met at Brussels Dr. Ph. von Siebold, who had then just returned from Japan, bringing along with him a collection of Japanese books and curiosities which now forms the splendid Japanese Museum at Leyden. Siebold himself knew only a little Japanese, but the little he knew he taught Hoffmann, who soon surpassed his master. From Ko-ching-chang, a Chinese teacher, whom Von Siebold had brought with him, Hoffmann learned the rudiments of Chinese. When he had made sufficient progress, Von Siebold associated Hoffmann with himself in the publication of the 'Nippon Archiv.' The translations in this book were all by Hoffmann, and excited the attention of scientific men; and he very soon received a flattering letter from Prof. Stanislas Julien, inviting him to come to Paris. Hoffmann, who after the publication of Von Siebold's work was again thrown upon his own resources, would certainly have accepted Julien's offer, and so he would have been lost to the Netherlands, had not M. Leemans, the Egyptologist, obtained from the Dutch Minister of Colonies, M. Baud, on December 11th, 1846, the nomination of Hoffmann to the post of interpreter for the Japanese and Chinese languages.

Hoffmann's studies in Japanese now changed their direction, and he threw himself heart and soul into the analytical and grammatical study of the Japanese language itself, leaving alone the exploration of the rich mines contained in the Japanese literature. Though this is to be regretted, still, on the other side, we may not blame Dr. Hoffmann for it. The means for interpreting Japanese texts were so miserable that it was of prime necessity to make a good Japanese grammar and a good Japanese dictionary. To this double task Dr. Hoffmann set himself with ardour, and the first result was the publication of the MS. 'Attempt at a Japanese Grammar,' compiled by M. Donker-Curtius, in 1857. This was followed, in 1867, by Hoffmann's own Japanese Grammar, published simultaneously in Dutch and English. Last year Hoffmann commenced printing his vast Japanese Dictionary, of which six and a half sheets were finished when its author died. The publication, however, will suffer no interruption, as the care and nicety which characterize Hoffmann's manuscripts will enable the Dutch Government to go on with the printing.

A difficulty to be overcome before any of these works could be published was the want of a fount of type. With the most laudable energy, Hoffmann turned letter-cutter, and engraved hundreds of punches. At last the Minister of Colonies, M. Rochussen, furnished the necessary funds for the acquisition of a collection of Japanese and Chinese type. But it was not sufficient to have the types in order to print, for who should compose them? Again, Hoffmann turned compositor, and the whole of the Japanese and Chinese texts in the first edition of his Grammar were composed by himself.

When so many preparatory labours were necessary, when he had to train young men for future Chinese interpreters in the Dutch colonies, and to face the enormous task before him of compiling a Japanese Dictionary, it is hardly to be wondered at that Hoffmann did not publish so many works as might have been expected from a scientific career of forty-seven years. This is to be ascribed, in a certain measure, to the anxiety of Hoffmann to publish nothing which was not, in his own eyes, perfect and complete. But also little interest was shown at the time in such studies, and this indifference embittered seriously the latter part of Hoffmann's life.

He did not obtain the title of Professor of Japanese and an increase of salary till after an offer was made to him, in 1855, to come to England. Even the subsidy allowed to him for his great Japanese Dictionary was only granted from fear that the precious MS. would be sold to

England. It was not till 1875 that he obtained the decoration of the Netherlands Lion. A year before his death he was made a Corresponding Member of the Berlin Academy. Hoffmann was one of the most modest and unpretending of scholars, an enemy of all ostentation; never boasting of his accomplishments, and always ready to put aside his own work in order to aid his disciples.

The satisfaction of seeing at last his merits acknowledged as they deserved came, however, too late. It excited him, indeed, to new exertions, and a short time before his death he published a little work on Japanese poetry, entitled 'Japanische Studien, erster Nachtrag zur Japanischen Sprachlehre.' His constitution was, however, failing under the repeated attacks of the fatal disease which carried him to the grave. He has not had the satisfaction of seeing the work of his life published; nevertheless, it is one which will survive as long as the study of Japanese lasts, and for years to come the name of Hoffmann, as the prince of Japanologues, will be on the lips not only of his immediate disciples, but of all students of Japanese.

### Literary Crossip.

MR. WILLIAM BLACK will contribute a volume on Oliver Goldsmith to Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s forthcoming series of "English Men of Letters," edited by Mr. John Morley.

SIR WILLIAM STIRLING-MAXWELL not only left memoirs which are said to contain facts which, if not new to Mr. Hayward, are new to the general public, but the deceased Baronet had collected materials for a life of that celebrated Spanish scholar the late Richard Ford. Don Pascual Gayangos some years since placed in Sir William's hands on loan his voluminous correspondence with the accomplished author of the 'Handbook of Spain.'

MR. ARMITAGE'S book on Provençal Literature, now ready for press, will contain the original prose works, as yet unpublished, up to the end of the fourteenth century, including the Limousin sermons after the MS. of the Paris National Library, of which M. Paul Meyer has published seven, the sermon by Vincent Farrer, and two other short sermons from the Oxford Douce MS.; the taking of Narbonne by Philomena, from the MSS. in the British Museum and the Paris Library; the destruction of Jerusalem, after the Paris MS., described lately by M. Paul Meyer; the life of Doncelina, from the Paris MS., and two short legends: the sending of Seth to Paradise, contained in the two MSS. of the Breviari d'Amor, one in the British Museum, the other at Paris, and the Vision of St. Paul and St. Michael of the punishment of Hell, from the Paris MS. The latter legend is the only one of these works which has as yet been published.

THE first examination for the Semitic Languages Tripos was held at Cambridge on the 30th of last month. Two persons presented themselves for examination in Hebrew, Chaldee, and Syriac. Papers in Arabic were also, however, set as a guide to future candidates. Since the new tripos has thus become an established fact, several students have already announced their intention of going out in the same subjects. The examiners were Profs. Wright and Palmer, Mr. Bensly, of Caius, and Mr. C. Taylor, of St. John's.

A REPRINT is in preparation of 'Songs of Two Worlds,' in one volume, uniform with

the same author's 'Epic of Hades,' the fourth edition of which is now in the press.

MISS BRADDON'S new novel, 'An Open Verdict,' will be published next week.

WE are glad to announce that a second enlarged edition of Prof. Rhys's 'Lectures on Welsh Philology' is soon to come out. The first edition has been sold out in the course of a few months only.

WE are happy to hear that Prof. Wright is making rapid progress with another instalment of the Oriental Series of the Palaeographic Society. His only want is more subscribers. It may be added that the Government of India has not subscribed for a single copy of this valuable work. Prof. Max Müller told an astonished audience at the Oriental Congress some years ago that the India Office assisted every enterprise tending to throw light on the literature of our Indian Empire. The present is an instance of the kind of assistance given.

CONSEQUENT upon the death of Mr. Collen, Portcullis Pursuivant of the College of Arms, the Earl Marshal has appointed, as his successor, Mr. A. Staunton Larken. Mr. Larken is well known as a genealogist, and has recently completed the 'Pedigrees of the Historical Families of Lincolnshire,' a work on which the late Lord Monson bestowed many years of research in conjunction with Mr. Larken, who is about to publish the result of these labours, together with the Lincolnshire Genealogical Collections of Mr. Everard Green, F.S.A.

PROF. WATTENBACH, whose labours on Greek palaeography are well known, proposes to publish another large folio work on the same subject, entitled 'Exempla Codicum Græcorum Litteris Minusculis Scriptorum.' The collection will consist of fifty plates, twenty-eight of which are devoted to dated MSS. ranging from A.D. 832 to 1494. Among them are specimens of the Oxford Euclid, A.D. 888; the Oxford Plato, A.D. 896; and the British Museum Nonnus, A.D. 972. A very large number are derived from the library of St. Mark's, Venice, a repository rich in Greek MSS., which contributes instructive pages from an Aristotle A.D. 955; Basil, 968; a Psalter dated A.D. 1000, Euripides, Plutarch, Polybius, Athenæus, Homer, Hippocrates, Aristophanes, Eustathius, and Justinian. The subscription price is twenty-five marks, part of the expense being defrayed by the Prussian Government. It will be issued by Gustav Koester, of Heidelberg, about Easter.

MR. PERCY FITZGERALD writes:—

"At an old curiosity shop in Bond Street, Mr. Pratt's, is to be seen a curious memorial of Garrick. It is a cabinet or 'secretary' with small cupboards above, and drawers, but every panel is decorated with spirited paintings from scenes in the favourite plays of the great actor. These are taken from the well-known pictures by Zoffany, Sir John Brute, Abel Drugge, and the like, while a drawer contains the better known engravings after the pictures. On the panels of the drawers is a sort of hunting piece. These panels are said to have been painted by Zoffany, and are certainly in his manner, and the cabinet is believed to have been designed by the brothers Adam of Adelphi fame, and is conceived in a sort of architectural spirit. This 'curio,' Mr. Pratt informs me, came from Islington, where it was in the possession of Mrs. Garrick's servant, and the tradition is that it

was presented as a testimonial to the manager by the Drury Lane actors. I saw lately hanging over a chimney-piece a curious glass, which once belonged to the actor, the design of which consisted of two snakes, winding in and out of the wood frame, with singular effect. There are a good many other relics in existence, and a lady has very kindly presented me with a piece of chintz, which formed the curtains in his bedroom, a little faded, but still fresh, though over a hundred years old."

MR. HENRY STEVENS has completed 'The Bibles in the Caxton Exhibition, 1877,' a special edition of his portion of the Caxton Catalogue, revised and corrected, with the addition of nearly one-third more matter. Among the additions are a detailed account of the Oxford "Caxton Memorial" Bible, with a list of the persons to whom copies have been presented; the Act for pryncers and bynders, 1534; extracts in Dutch from Van Meteren respecting Coverdale; a dedication to the Burgomaster of Antwerp; and a summary of the bibliographical results of the Caxton Exhibition. A considerable part of the Introduction is taken up with a reply to certain criticisms on the Catalogue which appeared in a contemporary. The head-pieces in the book are taken from Van Meteren.

CAPT. DOUGLAS GALTON was to preside at the meeting of the Women's Education Union yesterday. The Report of the Committee states that the Council are busy organizing their first Training College for High Grade Teachers, which will soon open. The Evening Colleges for Working Women in Bloomsbury and Fitzroy Street are doing much good; and another will be opened next month in Queen Street, Brompton. Besides the classes, there will be a library, reading-room, &c., and light refreshments will be provided. The reading-room will be open on Sunday as well as on other evenings. Thanks to an appeal made by Mrs. William Grey, the Committee have been enabled to pay off their liabilities, and the ordinary work of the Union goes on as usual. The same number of Scholarships have been offered—namely, five and four of them have been awarded. These are held respectively at Gorton College, the Classes of the Edinburgh Ladies' Educational Association, the Ladies' Collegiate School, Belfast, and the Governesses' Seminary, Cork. The Teachers' Education Loan Fund also presented a satisfactory Report.

THE fire in the palace of the Duke of Villahermosa at Madrid appears to have been most destructive. Many fine examples of early and later art were consumed, together with the library, the work of three centuries of collection, which contained, in addition to many rare early editions of the classics and the fathers of the Church, rare works of all kinds in choice sixteenth century bindings; it included the library belonging to the two Argensolas, Lupericio and Bartolomé. Bound books being somewhat difficult to destroy by fire, it is to be hoped that the salvage may prove to be considerable and of literary value.

PROF. W. STANLEY JEVONS has written a 'Primer of Political Economy,' which will be published in Messrs. Macmillan & Co.'s series of "Science Primers," edited by Profs. Huxley, Roscoe, and Balfour Stuart.

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## SCIENCE

## THE MEDICAL FACULTY OF OXFORD.

CONSIDERABLE interest has been excited in University circles by a letter recently published in a medical contemporary (*Brit. Medical Journal*, January 5), in which the fact that the medical faculty of Oxford has ceased to exist is set forth at some length, whilst the writer calls upon the Commission now sitting to restore medicine to its proper place in this ancient University.

The following facts bearing on this matter will prove of service to those who may be called on to take part in this discussion.

The Regius Professorship of Medicine, as at present constituted, is worth about 500*l.* a year. The items are: (1) from the Queen's exchequer, 35*l.*; (2) as master of Ewelme Almshouse, 250*l.*; (3) as Aldrichian Professor of Medicine, 126*l.*; (4) examination and graduation fees, 70*l.* to 100*l.*

The Clinical Professorship, which is not united with the Regius Professorship, is worth 200*l.* a year. Dr. H. W. Acland holds both the Regius and the Clinical Professorships.

The Linacre Professorship of Physiology and Anatomy has absorbed the old foundations for the encouragement of human anatomy, namely, the Tomlinian Praelectorship and the Aldrichian Professorship. It is worth 800*l.* a year. A separate Demonstratorship of Anatomy, worth 200*l.* a year, also still exists, and was intended by the Commissioners of 1852 to provide for the teaching of human anatomy, as designed by Tomlin and Aldrich.

Lastly, a very important trust fund is administered by the governing body of Christ Church, the bulk of which was left by Dr. Matthew Lee in 1755 to provide for anatomical teaching in relation to medicine *exclusively*. Dr. Lee's expression of his intentions is very clear and precise. He assigns, in his will, 100*l.* a year as the salary of a Reader in Anatomy; 50*l.* for expenses of two bodies and dissection; 30*l.* to a Reader in Mathematics and Physics; and the remainder to be given in annual prizes of 10*l.* to scholars from Westminster School. The trust is now worth 3,400*l.* annually. It is spoken of in the return made by Christ Church to the Commissioners of 1874 as "Dr. Lee's Benefaction for Senior Students in Natural Science." This is not quite accurate: firstly, because Dr. Lee designed the major portion of his benefaction for students in anatomy as bearing on medicine, and not for natural science generally; and, secondly, because Christ Church uses nearly half of Dr. Lee's trust-money to pay classical scholars from Westminster School; whilst the remainder is used to support a most efficient chemical laboratory, and to pay, in part, the salaries of the accomplished chemist, zoologist, and physicist, who are styled "Lee's Readers." No part of Dr. Lee's bequest is now assigned to medical studies, though it should be stated that the present application of Dr. Lee's fund has obtained Parliamentary sanction.

In the evidence published by the Commissioners of 1852 reasons are given by the then Regius Professor of Medicine, Dr. Kidd, by Dr. Ogle, the Clinical Professor, and by Dr. Acland, at that time Lee's Reader in Anatomy, why medicine ought not to be taught by the University of Oxford. The chief of these reasons is the alleged small size of the city of Oxford. I venture to consider this argument as utterly fallacious on the following grounds. The city of Oxford is situated in a populous county, and numbers itself over 30,000 inhabitants, whilst the Radcliffe Infirmary in that city has 200 beds. At Heidelberg, in Germany, there is a most efficient and flourishing medical school, although the population of the town is only 23,000. At Göttingen there is a medical faculty of high repute, though the population numbers no more than 18,000; and at Jena no difficulty is experienced in carrying on the complete work of a medical faculty with a population of only 9,000. Further, it is forgotten by those who declare that great cities like London and Dublin are the only fit seats of medical study, that the *individual*

*schools* in London have in many cases no larger a hospital and no greater area from which to draw cases than is accessible to the University of Oxford through the Radcliffe Infirmary. Whilst the Radcliffe Infirmary has 200 beds, and an adequate variety of typical cases under treatment, one of the most successful and important of the London schools, namely, that of University College, has but 150 beds in the hospital attached to it; King's College has only 200 beds, and Charing Cross less.

Clearly, then, the size of the Infirmary and of the city is not so small in the case of the University of Oxford as to prevent its doing what has been done in many London schools and in the German universities.

The real reason of the collapse of the medical faculty at Oxford appears to be that the existing endowments appropriated to medicine are not sufficiently large to maintain a first-rate staff of teachers, who could not, as they could in London, look to private practice for their remuneration. The difficulties as to preliminary examinations and irrelevant classical study could readily be removed at the present day, and the time required for obtaining the Oxford M.B. reduced to a reasonable term, were an efficient—which means a well-paid—body of medical professors called into existence by the Commissioners now sitting. Trinity College, Cambridge, has already made known its decision that an ordinary professorship in such Universities as Cambridge and Oxford ought to be no more nor less in value than 1,000*l.* a year. What we require at Oxford is a medical faculty consisting of the following professors, paid at that rate, of whom only the first two should be allowed to enter into private practice: (1) a professor of medicine; (2) of surgery; (3) of human anatomy; (4) of physiology; (5) of pathological anatomy; (6) of therapeutics and materia medica; (7) of forensic medicine; (8) of hygiene. Eight thousand a year for these professors, and as much more for the maintenance of their laboratories and assistants, making a total of 16,000*l.* a year, is not by any means an extravagant sum for the University and Colleges of Oxford to pay for the support of a medical faculty, when we remember that the University alone has a revenue of more than 30,000*l.* a year, and the Colleges more than ten times that sum.

Of one thing connected with this matter I have a well-founded conviction—namely, that physical science will never make any real progress in the University of Oxford until it is protected and encouraged by a flourishing medical faculty. Theory languishes in the absence of practice, and without professional students our science is inevitably doomed to become either frivolous or dreamy.

In fact, the question as to medicine is only part of the general question, Shall we have professional education at the Universities? To some persons the answer to that question is plain enough, viz., Universities exist *only* for professional education, and thorough professional education is only possible through Universities. I confess that, understanding "professional men" to include "professional chemists," "professional philologists," "professional historians," &c., as well as clergy, lawyers, and medical men, I fully concur in that answer. If Oxford and Cambridge are to be restricted to work which is sufficiently well done in the higher forms of the public schools, the greater part of their endowments should be taken and applied elsewhere to the use for which they were intended, and for which they are to-day more needed than they ever were, namely, the support of "professional education." It is "professional education," careful, refined, and as widely based as can be, but qualifying a man finally for his life's business, which the Universities must give if they are to be useful to the majority of young men who cannot afford to spend time and money in prolonging the pursuits of their school-days.

E. RAY LANKESTER.

## GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT contemplates, it is reported, fitting out an Arctic expedition. A suitable vessel is said to have been purchased, and the Government of the United States is expected to supply officers and men. We trust this expedition, should it really take place, may prove as rich in results as has been that of Mr. Stanley, rendered possible through the liberality of Mr. Gordon Bennett and the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph*.

A commission of the Russian Geographical Society is busily engaged upon a work illustrating the geography, ethnography, and statistics of Asiatic Russia, to be published in 1879, the tercentenary of Yermak's bold invasion of Siberia.

The forthcoming number of Petermann's *Mittheilungen* will contain a very detailed map of the country between Tripolis and Tummoo, by Dr. Nachtigal; a paper on the island of Nias, by Dr. Schunke, with a map; a translation of Dr. Nordenskjöld's report on his expedition to the Yenesei, and several other articles of interest.

From the Ogowé (confluence of the Okanda and Ngomî) we learn, under date of November 10th, that M. di Brazza had turned back, having lost all his instruments, and not thinking it desirable to proceed without them. He was expected at the confluence in January, on his way to Gaboon, and possibly to Europe.

At the last meeting of the Paris Geographical Society, M. Raffray reported on his exploration of the islands and coast-lands of Geelvink Bay, in Northern New Guinea. The cannibal Karus, who live in the hills, he describes as differing essentially from the Papuans inhabiting the coast and the islands. A valuable collection of specimens of natural history has been secured by the French explorer and his assistant, M. Maindron; meteorological observations have been made, and vocabularies of the dialects of Mafor and Amherbaki compiled.

The two German societies for the exploration of Africa have amalgamated, and propose to support enterprises calculated to promote commerce and civilization as well as strictly scientific inquiries. They appeal for contributions to the commercial world of Germany, and are in the fortunate position to be able to announce that the Reichstag will be asked to vote them an annual subsidy of 5,000*l.* A society having similar objects has been founded in Switzerland.

Prof. H. J. Bidemann's 'Die Romanen und ihre Verbreitung in Oesterreich' (Graz) is a work of great erudition, and combines a vast amount of information hitherto scattered through books and treatises. The author defines the meaning of the word "nationality," whether depending upon political allegiance, blood-relationship, or community of language and culture. He then discusses the term "Romanic nations," for which he suggests the substitution of "Kelto-Ligurians," as being more in accord with the present state of research; and finally traces the former extent of Romanic-speaking peoples in Austria and their actual distribution. The work is much wanting in perspicuous arrangement, and it is sometimes difficult to follow the author's meaning. A map, showing the past and present extent of Romanic languages, would have proved of great service to its readers, and ought certainly to have been added.

We have received from Mr. Geo. E. Emery, of Lynn, Mass., a set of maps illustrating the supposed voyage of the Zeni. His faith in the veracity of the Venetian narrative carries this commentator further than any of his predecessors, for he does not hesitate to identify the Zeni's Islands with Spitzbergen, and their Grolandia with Francis Joseph Land. We need hardly say that we are not prepared to go to these lengths.

THE LATE COL. T. G. MONTGOMERIE, R.E., F.R.S.

THE death at the early age of forty-seven of Col. T. G. Montgomerie, whose name is so honourably associated with the study of the geography of India and Central Asia, will fill most Anglo-Indians and

geographers with profound regret. Lieut. Montgomerie entered the Indian Trigonometrical Survey Department in 1852, and soon after took a leading share in the measurement of the base lines of Chuch and Karachi. The topographical survey of Kashmir and of the mighty mass of the Himalayas up to the Tibetan frontier was his next noteworthy achievement; this survey covered an expanse of about 77,000 square miles, including some of the most stupendous ranges in the world, and occupied nine years. Col. Montgomerie's name, however, is best known in connexion with the Trans-Himalayan explorations which, although organized under the general superintendence of Col. Walker, were conducted under the close supervision of the former officer. The plan consisted in training intelligent Asiatics (who were generally picked out from among frontier tribes) in the use of the sextant, compass, and hypsometer, and despatching them, often in the disguise of merchants, to survey the regions adjoining our Indian frontier, where a British officer's presence would not be tolerated. It would be difficult to convey, within a brief notice like this, an exact notion of the amount of survey work accomplished by this agency; but without reckoning the work of the native officers attached to the Yarkand Mission, it amounts to a total length of 4,500 miles of route survey in Tibet, Kashgaria, Badakshan, Kafiristan, &c., along which routes our geographical knowledge has been accurately established. The importance to India of such work from a military, political, commercial, or administrative point of view will always redound to Col. Montgomerie's fame. In consequence of his failing health he had been compelled in 1876 to retire from the public service, to the great regret of his brother officers and of the Indian Government, who had on several occasions made prominent mention of his services. One of his last official labours was to discharge the duties of British Commissioner at the Paris Geographical Congress and Exhibition of 1875. Col. Montgomerie was a gold medallist of the Royal Geographical Society (to whose *Journal* he had contributed many interesting papers) and a Fellow of the Royal Society.

## SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Jan. 31.—Sir J. Hooker, President, in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'Further Researches on the Minute Structure of the Thyroid Gland,' by Mr. E. C. Baber, 'On Stratified Discharges, V. Discharge from a Condenser of large Capacity,' by Mr. W. Spottiswoode, 'On the Expression of the Product of any two Legendre's Coefficients by means of a series of Legendre's Coefficients,' by Prof. J. C. Adams, and 'Experiments on the Colours shown by thin Liquid Films under the Action of Sonorous Vibrations,' by Mr. S. Taylor.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Jan. 31.—The Earl of Carnarvon, V.P., in the chair.—The Very Rev. A. P. Stanley, Dean of Westminster, laid before the Society a memoir on the depositions of the remains of Catharine de Valois, Queen of Henry the Fifth. It would appear from this paper that the vicissitudes which this queen underwent after her death were as numerous as any which befell her during her life. Buried originally in the Lady Chapel, she was exhumed when her grandson, Henry the Seventh, built the chapel which bears his name, and the coffin being decayed her body was placed in a wooden chest which stood near her husband's tomb. In this place it was seen in 1631 by Weever, in 1662 by Sandford, and in 1669 by Pepys, who, "by particular favour," was allowed not only to see the body but to kiss the lips of the famous queen. Similar testimony was quoted by the Dean from Fuller (1665), Keepe (1681), Crull (1711), Dart (1723); Gough, at a somewhat later period, speaks of the Westminster scholars getting hold of the bones and throwing them about, and adds that it was there under lock and key, awaiting the opening of a royal vault to which it might be consigned for safety. So it

would appear to have remained till 1776, the year of the death or funeral of the first Duchess of Northumberland, when the Percy vault was made in the chapel of St. Nicholas, and the opportunity was then taken of placing the coffin of Queen Catharine out of sight in the adjacent vault of Sir George Villiers. On the occasion of the death of Lord Henry Percy in December last, an opportunity was afforded of verifying this statement of what had been done nearly a century ago. The wall which separated the vault of the Percys from that of the Villiers was perforated, and through the opening was seen the box containing the bones of Queen Catharine, with a leaden plate recording the fact of their deposition. With the utmost reverence and care the box was removed from a position where it was likely to undergo entire decay from the damp of an adjacent wall, and was carried to the Chantry Chapel of King Henry the Fifth. The Dean then proceeded to give a minute account of the state of the bones after the careful examination to which they were subjected by Mr. Doyne Bell and Mr. George Scharf. On the morning of that very day they had been finally consigned to their fourth and presumably last resting-place, underneath the marble slab of the altar of the Annunciation in the Chantry Chapel, on which had been placed a suitable inscription.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—Feb. 1.—G. T. Clark, Esq., in the chair.—Mr. W. M. F. Petrie read a paper 'On Ancient Roads,' and pointed out how the character of the several occupants, British, Roman, and English, was stamped upon the roads constructed by each.—Mr. S. Smith read some 'Notes on a Gold Pectoral Cross,' which he exhibited. This elaborate work of the sixteenth century was covered with emblems and Latin inscriptions grounded in black enamel. Within was an enamelled crucifix upon a translucent ruby enamel ground, the whole being apparently of English workmanship.—Several perfect examples of "quarrels," of the latter part of the fourteenth century, were exhibited by Mr. Hartshorne, and a paper read, giving particulars of the construction and method of use of these somewhat rare examples of mediæval weapons. They were obtained from Soest, in Westphalia, and were said to have been made for a certain siege which that place sustained in the fourteenth century.—Mr. J. G. Waller exhibited a collection of various bronze implements found near Saltwood, in Kent, and made some observations upon the interesting site on which they were exhumed, in the vicinity of two British encampments.—The Rev. J. B. Deane exhibited the impression of a silver seal, said to have been found on the field of the battle of Worcester. The arms were those of Deane impaling Chambers.—Major-General Sir Henry Lefroy exhibited an impression of a small bronze seal, lately found in Hampshire, containing a rude figure, apparently of the Archangel Michael, and lettering that was doubtfully deciphered.—Mr. Wilmott sent an ancient iron key of peculiar form, lately dug up near Ramsgate.—The Chairman alluded to the great loss the Institute had sustained by the death of Mr. Hewitt, for many years a valued contributor to the pages of the *Journal*, and mentioned the decease of Senhor Soromenho, who was an Honorary Member of the Institute. The convalescence of Mr. J. H. Parker was a matter for congratulation.

MICROSCOPICAL.—Feb. 6.—Anniversary Meeting.—H. C. Sorby, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. P. B. Mason was elected a Fellow.—The Report of the Treasurer was read, and showed a balance in hand of 254l. 18s. 6d.—The Report of the Council stated that the library, cabinet, and instruments were in a satisfactory condition. Obituary notices of deceased Fellows, Dr. Bowerbank and Dr. H. Lawson, were read by the Secretary.—Messrs. Glaisher and Curties having been appointed scrutineers, a ballot for Officers and Council for the ensuing year took place, with the following result:—President, H. J. Slack; Vice-Presidents, Dr. L. S. Beale, Dr. C. T. Hudson,

Sir J. Lubbock, Bart., and H. C. Sorby; Treasurer, J. W. Stephenson; Secretaries, C. Stewart and F. Crisp; Council, J. Badoock, W. A. Bevington, Dr. Braithwaite, C. Brooke, C. J. Fox, Dr. W. J. Gray, E. W. Jones, Dr. Matthews, S. J. McIntire, Dr. J. Millar, T. Palmer, and F. H. Ward; Assistant Secretary, W. W. Reeves.—The retiring President then delivered the Annual Address, which chiefly treated of the results of his investigations into a method of obtaining the refractive indices of minerals, and certain curious refractive effects which were observed in the course of his inquiries were described and illustrated.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Feb. 1.—J. A. H. Murray, V.P., in the chair.—Mr. W. R. Morfill read a paper 'On the Bulgarian Language, with Special Reference to the Palæoslavonic.' The phonology of the languages was compared, attention being called to the existence of nasals in one of the Bulgarian dialects, a fact unknown till the recent communication of Prof. Drinov in Jagić's 'Archiv.' The Modern Bulgarian was shown to be in a more analytical condition than any other Slavonic language, the inflexions of the nouns and adjectives being nearly all gone. In the first position of the article (itself a very un-Slavonic feature) Romanian and Albanian influences were traced. The views of Schleicher and Miklosich on the relation of Palæoslavonic to Bulgarian and Slovenish were examined. The lecturer concluded with some remarks on Bulgarian literature, which is but meagre, owing to the strenuous resistance of the Turkish Government to all attempts at the education of their rayahs. In conclusion, a few extracts were given from the fine collections of ballads published by the Brothers Miladinov and M. Dozon, and comments were made on the disgraceful forgery of Verkovich, called the Slavonic Veda.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—Feb. 4.—Warren De La Rue, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Lord Claud Hamilton, Col. G. S. A. Anderson, Lieut.-Col. E. B. Frith, Messrs. H. S. Carpenter, R. Burgoyne, E. Haynes, C. Mallet, and J. Pierce were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Feb. 1.—Sir G. Campbell, M.P., in the chair.—The paper read was 'On the Destruction of Life in India by Wild Animals,' by Sir J. Fayer.

Feb. 6.—J. McClelland, Esq., in the chair.—Six new Members were proposed for election.—The paper read was 'On Higher Commercial Education,' by Dr. J. Yeates.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Feb. 5.—Mr. Barlow, V.P., in the chair.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of eleven Members, viz., Messrs. W. Anderson, A. Ayres, F. Bell, J. Blackett, A. Brebner, A. Buchanan, W. Errington, C. P. Hogg, E. Newcombe, C. A. W. Pownall, and J. A. Branton Williams, and forty-seven Associates.

SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.—Feb. 4.—The retiring President, Mr. T. Cargill, presented the premiums of books which had been awarded for papers read during the past year.—The President for 1878, Mr. R. P. Spice, then delivered his inaugural address.

PHYSICAL.—Feb. 2.—Annual General Meeting.—Prof. G. C. Foster, President, in the chair.—The President read the Report of the Council for the past year. After pointing with satisfaction to the present condition of the Society, the Report goes on to show how it is hoped to extend its usefulness in the future. In addition to a second edition of Prof. Everett's work on the C.G.S. system of units, the Council hopes very shortly to publish Sir Charles Wheatstone's papers in a collected form, and it is making arrangements for the publication, at intervals, of translations of foreign scientific papers, especially such as have had a marked effect on the progress of physical science. A portion of the funds of the Society is to be



devoted annually to the formation of a library. The following Officers and Council were elected for the ensuing year:—*President*, Prof. W. G. Adams; *Vice-Presidents* (who have filled the office of President), Dr. J. H. Gladstone and Prof. G. C. Foster; *Vice-Presidents*, Prof. R. B. Clifton, W. Spottiswoode, W. H. Stone, and Sir W. Thomson; *Secretaries*, Prof. A. W. Reinold and W. C. Roberts; *Treasurer*, Dr. E. Atkinson; *Demonstrator*, Prof. F. Guthrie; *Other Members of Council*, Capt. W. de W. Abney, Prof. W. F. Barrett, Major E. R. Festing, W. Huggins, Prof. A. B. W. Kennedy, O. J. Lodge, Prof. H. M. M'Leod, the Earl of Rosse, Prof. W. C. Unwin, and R. W. Mell.—Prof. H. L. F. Helmholtz and Prof. W. E. Weber were elected Honorary Members; and Messrs. M. T. Cormack, C. J. Faulkner, E. M. Jones, C. Leudesdorf, and C. E. Walduck, Members.—Prof. S. P. Thompson exhibited an experiment in illustration of Ampère's law of parallel voltaic currents.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- MON.** London Institution, 5.—'History of the Torpedo,' Lieut. I. F. Palmer.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Explosions in Coal Mines,' Lecture III., Mr. F. Wills.  
— United Service Institution, 8.—'Best Detail Formations for Infantry Attack,' Lieut.-Col. J. H. A. Macdonald.  
**TUES.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Protoplasmic Theory of Life and its bearing on Physiology,' Prof. A. H. Garrod.  
— Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Colouring Matter found in Human Hair,' Mr. H. C. Stobbs; 'Bird-Shaped Mounds in Putnam County, Georgia, U.S.A.,' Mr. C. C. Jones.  
— Civil Engineers, 8.—'Evaporative Power of Locomotive Boilers,' Mr. J. A. Loughridge.  
— Photographic, 8.—'Anniversary.'  
**WED.** Literature, 4.—'Council.'  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'System of Cremation in Use upon the Continent,' Mr. W. Bessie.  
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall.  
**THURS.** Royal Institution, 8.—'Chemistry of the Organic World,' Mr. J. Dewar.  
— London Institution, 7.—'Spirit of Italian, French, and German Music,' M. E. Fauer.  
— Society of Arts, 8.—'Recent Improvements in the Metallurgy of Nickel,' Mr. H. H. Allen.  
— Mathematical, 8.—'General Method of solving Partial Differential Equations,' Prof. L. Tanner; 'Property of the Four-piece Linkage, and Curious Locus in Linkages,' Mr. A. B. Kempe.  
— Royal, 8.—  
— Antiquaries, 8.—'An Ebony Pax procured in Denmark,' Prof. Stephens; 'Smoking Pipes from the Mounds of Ohio,' Messrs. W. C. Boniase and W. Bragg.  
**FRI.** Geological, 1.—'Anniversary.'  
— United Service Institution, 3.—'Laws and Customs of War, as Limiting the Use of Fire-ships, Explosion-Vessels, Torpedoes, and Submarine Mines,' Right Hon. Lord Dunsmuir.  
— Royal Academy, 8.—'Demonstrations,' Mr. J. Marshall.  
— Philological, 8.—'Malagasy, the Language of Madagascar,' Rev. W. E. Cousins; 'Some English Derivations,' Mr. H. Nicol.  
— Royal Institution, 9.—'Zoological Distribution, and some of its Difficulties,' Dr. E. L. Huxley.  
**SAT.** Royal Institution, 3.—'Carthage and the Carthaginians,' Mr. R. B. Smith.  
— Physical, 3.—'Grove's Gas Battery,' Mr. H. F. Morley; 'Drawing of Lincolnton,' Figures for the Stereoscope by his Fendulum Apparatus,' Mr. S. C. Tisley; 'The Same,' Mr. Stroh.

## Science Gossip.

NOTWITHSTANDING the results obtained from the deep borings in the Weald and at Meux's Brewery, a fresh attempt is, it appears, to be made in search for coal in the vicinity of either Dover or Canterbury. It is proposed to raise 5,000*l.* by subscription, and the work is to be entrusted to the Diamond Rock Boring Company, who hope to reach a depth of 2,000 feet in nine months. A committee has been formed, the Director General of the Geological Survey, Mr. Godwin Austin, and Prof. Prestwich being among its members, with Major Beaumont for Secretary.

THREE more new small planets have recently been discovered: the first by M. Perrotin, at Toulouse, on January 29th; the second by M. Cottenot, at Marseilles, on February 2nd; and the third by Prof. Peters, at Hamilton College, Clinton, U.S.A., on the 6th. Unless it turns out on further investigation that one or more of these is an older one re-discovered, the three will reckon as Nos. 180, 181, and 182. Prof. Peters independently discovered M. Cottenot's (No. 181) on the 4th inst.

MR. PARKER GILLMORE's work, 'The Great Thirst Land,' which will be published early next week, will contain a description of the unknown lands lying between the Limpopo and the watersheds of the rivers recently explored by Stanley and Cameron, and also of the scene of the present war on the frontier of Cape Colony.

In the *Comptes Rendus* for December 31st M. L. Cailliet has a paper, 'Sur la Condensation des Gaz Réputés Incoercibles,' in which he describes

his process for liquefying nitrogen and hydrogen. M. Berthelot also gives his evidence that he saw the gas in three different states, 'de fluide élastique comprimée, de liquide pulvérisée, et de fluide en grande partie détendue.'

THE *Proceedings* of the Belfast Natural History and Philosophical Society for the session 1876-77 is before us. The paper, by Mr. W. A. Frail, 'On Granites and their Allied Rocks,' is of considerable value.

WE have received the 'Comptes Rendus Mensuels des Réunions de la Société de l'Industrie Minérale.' The reunion at St. Etienne on the 5th of January, under the presidency of M. de Cizancourt, is reported as a great success, and it is intended that the next "Congress" shall be in Paris towards the end of the spring.

## FINE ARTS

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE SIXTEENTH WINTER EXHIBITION OF SKETCHES AND STUDIES IS NOW OPEN, 5, Pall Mall East.—Ten till Five.—Admission, 1*s.* ALFRED D. FRIPP, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—THE TWELFTH WINTER EXHIBITION IS NOW OPEN from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1*s.*; Catalogue, 6*d.* Gallery, 53, Pall Mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS. 'THE BRAZEN SERPENT,' 'CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM,' and 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM' (the latter just completed, each 31 by 21 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'Night of the Crucifixion,' 'House of Caiaphas,' &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1*s.*

*Notes on the Churches of Kent.* By the late Sir S. Glynne. Illustrated. (Murray.)

There are some people whose passion it is to undertake some task that shall be long, laborious, and, above all, continuous. The continuity, indeed, is to them its chief attraction, for they like to find that each year's toil is the equal of that which has preceded it, and is the exact forerunner of the year to follow. There is in such a method of life something noble, that prevents its being degraded into a mechanical habit. Sir Stephen Glynne was a remarkable man of this sort. In early youth he fell a victim to the charms of ecclesiology, and she bewitched him so effectually that, when at sixty-six he passed away, he was as constant to his first love as when he began the study. Let us hope he has found some congenial task in that Elysium where churches never crumble and fall, and from which Mr. Five-per-Cent. and the "restoring clergy" are for ever excluded. The lifelong passion of Sir Stephen Glynne was the description of ancient churches in England,—that is, churches dating before Charles the Second's time,—or, to use a more poetical phrase, Gothic churches. Of those which remain unsophisticated, the number is now comparatively few, because the "restorer," the church upholsterer, the Ritualist, and the dilettante have done their worst with them; but about 1820, when Sir Stephen began his survey, matters were all the other way, and he had opportunities for studying architecture which are denied to us, and of which our children will be able to form but a faint idea. He does not seem to have been moved by that artistic enthusiasm which has led many to denounce the proceedings of the Wyatts of the day. He described the plan, mouldings, mode of lighting, entrance, and partitioning; the form and date of towers, windows, and battlements, the nature of the fittings, the memorials in glass, brass, marble, stone, or wood, &c. In his descriptions he was precise and careful, and he was a very competent antiquary. His taste was good, and consequently his criticisms were worthy of respect. He examined 5,530 churches—not a large proportion of the whole, but a tremendous total for one man. He was at once the Leland and the Dingley of our day, for he saw all these things with his own eyes, and made notes on them with his own fingers. For us his notes are painful reading; for nearly every page tells a tale of "restoration" which "R." the unnamed annotator, evidently takes to be a ground for satisfaction, although he makes it clear that ravages worse than all that was done

between Bryan Fausset's time and Sir Stephen Glynne's have quite lately been effected. There has been deplorable devastation, shameless dishonesty, scandalous neglect of duty on the part of clergymen and churchwardens, brasses stolen by the dozen, glass destroyed, monuments defaced or annihilated. This is all apart from the practices of the "restorers," who, nevertheless, have done ten times more harm. In Kent, Sir Stephen Glynne described 312 churches, and his family have published these notes by way of experiment. They rightly state that such a publication, containing so vast an amount of first-hand information, would seem to be not only a worthy monument of Sir Stephen's life and labours, but a work of deep historical interest—an interest much enhanced by the fact that the constant processes of rebuilding and restoring churches must often vary, if they do not efface, the old and original features, which it was Sir Stephen Glynne's chief aim to trace out and record. We trust the whole of these memoranda may be printed with as much care as this volume, in which facts not within the knowledge of the author have been supplied by the editor.

## NEW PRINTS AND ENGRAVINGS.

THE success of Zamacois more than anything else gave an impulse to painters of the class that M. Rossi represents well enough, and to which several brilliant artists belong. 'L'Éducation d'un Prince' was quite a typical picture. Since Zamacois charmed the public with this work not a year has passed but the *Salon* has seen some noteworthy specimens of the same class. One of the best of these is represented by an artist's proof of a plate by M. E. Girardet, after M. Rossi's 'La Vieillesse d'un Prince,' for which we are indebted to MM. Goupil & Co. The picture may be taken as a complement to 'L'Éducation d'un Prince,' for the scene is a sumptuous apartment, evidently of German or Danish royalty, where two ballet girls enact their quaint and pretty parts in a foolish piece of the Colin and Celia order. They look for all the world like dainty toys in Dresden porcelain, and in stiff graces, preposterously affected, trip their silly hour before the old prince whose life ends thus, if not in blood. As the girls move, he leans forward in his chair, his hands on its arms, half childishly enraptured, a half sarcastic, half sardonic lustre in his eyes. Much graver is a little boy, the young prince, seated on a cushion on the royal dais, who sedately notes the "often twinkling feet" of the girls, while, in turn, he is watched by two stately dames of high degree, to whom the honours of the *fauteuil* have been vouchsafed; they are daughters of the blood royal; two other distinguished ladies occupy corresponding seats between ourselves and the king; they gossip; two *fautuils* appear in front, vacated by ladies who have risen to wait on the old monarch; one hands chocolate, taken from a black servant in the background, the other the biscuit which always accompanied this beverage. The royal orchestra is occupied by the proper officials, under the direction of a stiff maestro; stiffer soldiers, hussars, cuirassiers, a halberdier on guard, a talkative abbé, half a dozen civilian courtiers, occupy the chamber. The picture is a remarkably sparkling one; the background is a little cold and heavy, rich as it is in details of delicate draughtsmanship, minutiae of finish, and admirable craftsmanship that are charming beyond measure in their way, and chiefly so to the educated eye, which alone can fairly prize the marvellous skill employed to produce them so brilliantly. The dainty figures are models of their kind, but not particularly animated; this is, of course, said according to the standard of fine French art of this fashion, a standard which no Englishman nor German can venture to approach; the modern Italo-Spanish class of painters only having attained the skill and tact necessary to success. The engraving is so marvellously accurate in reproducing the proportions, attitudes, expressions, drawing, decorative details of the original, that it is hard to believe some special process of

photography was not used to transfer these parts of the work to the plate, where the fine touches of M. E. Girardet secured them, and added much of the charm of light, colour, shade, and sparkling chiaroscuro of the picture. This notion is supported by a certain equalness—not monotony—of execution throughout the print, which is very instructive, and by no means without a peculiar charm for critical eyes. That daintiness which distinguishes the picture is perfectly preserved in the print, which is sure to attract all admirers of the charming, animated, and splendid phase of art which M. Rossi affects.

The same publishers send us an impression from a plate prepared by their admirable *photogravure*, which has been employed to reproduce pictures, especially in the *Salons*, with distinguished success. We have frequently praised the annual volumes of transcripts from the *Salons* which MM. Goupil & Co. have issued. The work before us is another and unusually important example of the process. It reproduces M. P. Outin's attractive and, in some respects, profoundly pathetic picture, 'Manon Lescaut et le Chevalier Desgrieux,' as they were seen riding in the dismal cavalcade on the hard frozen road to the galleys, for which mademoiselle was bound; the chevalier, much enchanted by the convict, whose graces even legal condemnation could render brighter, dismounted from his horse, has tied the bridle to the tail of the waggon, and, seating himself in that vehicle, makes ardent love to the tenderest and most beautiful of convicts who ever jolted on the rough causeway between Paris and the sea. And Manon has placed her beautiful little hand over the chevalier's shoulder, trifles with his fingers and looks in his eyes, as since the days of Sir Thopas never damsel in her "love longing" had looked into the eyes of a man. The guards trudge on foot, with the muskets to their shoulders, four of them to watch as many women; one chats with the driver of the wain, one smokes and stolidly plods on, as if chevaliers and lovely convicts of questionable virtue concerned him not more than any two whiffs of tobacco. M. Outin's is a masterwork of its kind, and, if honour is due to success in attaining one's aims, his honours are very great indeed, for his picture, barring a little paintiness and coldness, is admirable.

Messrs. P. and D. Colnaghi & Co. have joined Mr. McLean in publishing a new mezzotint engraving by Mr. S. Cousins, after Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait-group of the Countess Spencer and her son Lord Althorpe, the lady seated on the grass, the boy, of about three years of age, at his mother's knee. We have received an artist's proof of this plate, and are glad to say that it is a work of high merit, one of the most acceptable of the fine series to which it belongs, all of which we have already criticized. The lady is well known by her portrait, likewise by Reynolds, and at Althorpe, called "Miss Lavinia Bingham"; this was her birth-name—"Viscountess Althorpe" or "Lavinia, Countess Spencer," were successive titles of the same person. This is the half-length portrait now at South Kensington, which shows the viscountess in a large straw hat, by which a broad shadow is projected on the upper part of her face: a small print in stipple, produced in Bartolozzi's workshop from this portrait, has been well known this hundred years. Mr. Cousins's mezzotint is worth a dozen of Bartolozzi's version. Besides this there is another portrait of the same lady, likewise at South Kensington, from Althorpe, by Reynolds, mezzotinted with great effect by C. Hodges, and again engraved by Mr. Cousins. It is rightly known as 'Lavinia, Countess Spencer.' The picture shows the lady in a frilled hood, her hair powdered; it is a bust. An inferior version of the original picture is now at the Royal Academy, the property of Dr. Edward Hamilton. That now represented has not been engraved before. It shows two whole-length figures in white, the lady with a black, broad-rimmed felt hat; a black scarf has fallen from her shoulders to her hips. Her arms are about the boy, who raises one hand to his hair. A pet terrier looks at the mother and child.

The landscape background gives a vista of a woodland glade. It is a charmingly simple composition, and Reynolds was never happier in respect to chiaroscuro, that fortunate element of his art, one which suited the engravers so well, than in this instance. The picture was painted in 1784. The boy was famous in after life as the statesman Lord Althorpe.

Messrs. Pilgeram & Lefèvre have sent us an artist's proof of a plate by Mr. T. B. Pratt, after a picture by Mrs. Staples (born Ellen Edwards), entitled 'My Neighbour,' and showing a young wife and mother giving a dole of milk and bread to a lean and hungry boy who has stopped at the house-door in bitter winter weather. It is a very pretty and genuine picture of its kind, marked by sentiment, and yet quite free from mawkishness, the ruling defect of its class. The facts are pathetic; the composition is effective and simple. The engraving is a very good one.

#### MR. GEORGE CRUIKSHANK.

WITH the death of Mr. Cruikshank on the 1st of this month the long line of English pictorial satirists has closed. The spirit which actuated those masters was so different from that of their successors of to-day that it is not too much to say the race is now finally extinguished. English caricature was never so brilliant as in the days of Hogarth, but its traditions were sustained by Paul Sandby and others of his generation who are now less known. It owed a good deal to the genius of the first Marquis Townshend, and also to Rowlandson, Gillray, Kay, Bunbury, and their followers. There was not much vigour in the comparatively mild humour of "H. B.," and John Leech and his numerous followers turned their powers to gentler purposes, giving to satire a very different direction from that which it had primarily. Cruikshank, who possessed greater wealth of invention than any of his precursors, was the true heir of Rowlandson and Gillray, but, like Hogarth, he rarely aimed at less than moral ends, and from first to last desired the improvement of mankind. A large purpose is distinct in nearly all his satires, whether they are directed against political opponents, personal follies and vices, or social shortcomings. To quote examples in proof of this would be a work of supererogation. We have always held it a misuse of terms to style Cruikshank a caricaturist in the sense in which other satirists, from Leonardo da Vinci to Hogarth and later designers, are called caricaturists. What most resembles caricature in the satires of Cruikshank is, as it appears to us, solely due to his idiosyncratic choice of types and models, not to his manner of dealing with them. It would, therefore, be wrong to speak of him as a caricaturist. He was a pure satirist of the richest vein, inexhaustible in invention, incomparably dramatic, often profoundly pathetic, and, in those tender passages which it was his delight to portray, he often stirred us in an unexampled fashion. As an artist *per se* his rank ought to be higher than that popularly awarded to him, for, some defects of taste apart, defects which were mostly due to the influence of the age in which he was born, he always drew with admirable fidelity, precision, and felicity; and with an amazing facility he poured forth a multitude of designs that are marked by a delicacy and elaborateness of execution which none but those who are thoroughly familiar with the drawings, etchings, sketches, and paintings now in the Westminster Aquarium can fairly appreciate. It is an astonishing fact that the large Catalogue of Cruikshank's productions, which the Keeper of the Prints prepared a few years back, comprises not fewer than 5,500 entries, each one of which describes a work of art, and of the character here indicated. Many of these examples are almost as rich in light and shade, and in what, for instances in black and white, must be called chiaroscuro, as if Rembrandt himself had presided at the etching table.

Cruikshank had an inheritance of satiric art, for his father was distinguished in that way, although his style was somewhat coarse, and smacked of

the older and somewhat brutal mode of Rowlandson and Gillray. George Cruikshank was of Scotch descent. He was born in London on the 27th of September, 1792, and, when quite a child, produced satiric sketches which the curious preserve; among these were several quaint efforts that figured in an exhibition of drawings and the like held in Exeter Hall; the oldest of these was dated "1799," when he was seven years of age, and the series of 150 frames contained, at least, a thousand examples produced till 1863, the year of the exhibition. George Cruikshank was not the sole disciple of his father; his elder brother Robert distinguished himself in a similar fashion, and the works of this artist have been unfortunately confounded with those of the younger and abler man. Other members of the family essayed to cultivate satiric and humorous powers which were not strong enough to survive and flourish. How long the great artist's career has been, and what fortunes his employers reaped by his genius, becomes plain to us when we know that seventy years ago he was distinguished, and that every one of his works, except certain very hideous pictures, has commanded an ample sale from that time to the present. A list of the books his art has immortalized would fill one of our columns.

It is painful to know that a man so gifted, so industrious, and so long employed, whose mode of life was, in most respects, homely and even humble in its economy, found himself compelled in his extreme old age to depend on the aid of legions of admirers, and on the receipt, since 1866, of a compassionate allowance of fifty pounds a year from the Royal Academy's Turner Annuities, and that he was obliged to part with that vast collection of his life's works he had hoarded, which is now at Westminster. One could have wished it had been otherwise—at least that a public benefaction, however moderate, had been awarded to one who did good service to the state, and, in his own vivid way, recorded most of the public events of half a century and more. What must not the memory have been of the man who drew the funeral of Lord Nelson in 1805, illustrated "to the life" the Cato Street Conspiracy of 1820, and made fierce satires on Burdett's opponents of 1810, and on the "O.P." Riots of 1809, when he saw the smashing of benches. Cruikshank mocked the "fat prince" in his wildest vagaries, and had a fling, in the savage manner of the day, at Napoleon going to Elba and to St. Helena. A multitude of successful productions—from 'Coal-Heavers enjoying their Beer, in 1803,' showing that they wore the costumes they still affect, to a group of poetasters of our day scrambling up Parnassus, nearly his latest work,—all testify to the truth of what we have said about Cruikshank, and should have secured him against needing even the kindest charity. He was one whose greatest misfortune should have been his most powerful claim. He had survived his generation: and his chief faults were a very ordinary sort of improvident unwisdom, and a hand too open. Others won large profits by his labours. The 'Queen's Matrimonial Ladder' passed through fifty editions; and for certain designs made for Hone, the publisher, that worthy obtained, as the artist was wont to say, not less than eight hundred pounds, while Cruikshank got but ten and sixpence for each of them. Hone earned seven hundred pounds profit by the publication of the famous 'One Pound Note,' a travesty of the document then in circulation, and for forging which many men and women suffered death. Cruikshank, seeing an execution of this sort, and horrified by the atrocity, etched the travesty with a design of two women hanging, and the satire, much to the indignation of the authorities, was sold in thousands. This was but one of numerous "Acts of Mercy" for which the age owes him not a little. Like Dickens's, his satire generally had a sorrowful, pitying aspect; and, like the novelist's, it often effected its purpose in social and legal improvements.

Cruikshank may be said to have been a follower of Gillray's, with a noble inspiration, and a truer

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and finer mode of art. Primarily, his father taught him to draw; for, although he frequented the Academy schools in Fuselli's time, it was not in academical ways that he was likely to work. His first occupation was that which Mulready followed about the same time, designing for children's books and popular songs illustrations, all of which were markedly original and intensely spirited, though quaint and rather rude. He next illustrated 'The Scourge' and 'The Meteor,' both political satires of great vogue and crude force—libels they would now be called; the trial of Queen Caroline; the affair of Wooler, the so-called "Black Dwarf"; 'The Political Showman,' all capital instances of "old-fashioned" satire, political and personal, of the shrewdest kind; 'Non mi Ricordo'; 'The Political House that Jack Built,' and a dozen more of the same kind, occupied him till about 1821, and secured his position for all his life to come, although after that date he was employed in works of humour and pathetic designs rather than in squibs and personal satire.

Of course, such an artist was employed on many stupid books which now only live by means of his genius; of these the dullest specimens of literary trash were Pierce Egan's 'Life in Paris,' &c. After these came a finer series of subjects, in which some of the best powers of the artist were displayed, such as Maxwell's 'History of the Irish Rebellion,' in which there were twenty water-colour drawings—choice works, showing earnest participation in the events portrayed, an intensity of sensibility so great as to make it seem as if the artist had lived amongst the scenes he depicted. Although these drawings were made probably many years after the Rebellion was extinguished, it seemed as if he might really have walked, so to say, over the still hot embers of that awful conflagration. His feeling about the subject was anything but that of a "United Irishman"; indeed, these pictures represent the natives as utterly brutalized and revolting. He made the Irishmen's courage equal to their alleged brutality, and depicted a Highland soldier keeping at bay with his bayonet a score of hideous ruffians. A party of savages try to burn alive in a straw-thatched hut some besieged fugitives, who had taken refuge from their devilish fury. There is among these designs one of the murdering of a drummer-boy by six men, who stick their pikes into his young body without pity. The illustrations to 'Peter Schlemihl' are amongst the finest displays of Cruikshank's genius; with these began a series of highly imaginative designs of ghostly legends, marvels of fancy and terrors of the spirit. This series included 'Italian Tales,' 'Baron Munchausen,' Scott's 'Demonology and Witchcraft,' and a few others. An irrepressible vein of fun ran through most of these productions and illuminated them wonderfully, mixing fancy and humour to perfection. The best of them is known as 'The Ghost Story' of a man who has seated himself in some long-haunted room, and receives, while his fire crackles on the hearth—for many a year disused—a visit from some of the chamber's old inhabitants, a ghastly crew. One, a lean, acrimonious, easily irate ghost, squats, with arms a-kimbo, upon his once familiar chair, and relates to the living inmate a tale of horror such as makes his very hair stand up erect between his shoulders, his hands drop the pistol they had held, and he himself sits rigid, but for trembling, under the eye of his grim tormentor. What a strange crew is that of men and women, the grisly folk who stand behind the grim tormentor, what bones they show, what a mere spinal column is the waist of that long-faded virgin who stands with her lean hands folded primly before her waist! There is also an awful spectre of a cat, just substantial enough for the light not to shine through her, but so fearfully emaciated—having no ghosts of mice to feed on—that, as she squats, the very bones of her tail coil about the floor like a knotted stick. Note, too, the ghastly white fire that is sunk so deep in those dreadfully orbed eyes she turns on the horror-stricken dog, who

trembles from nose to tail, as he lies rooted by his master's feet. 'Jack-o'-Lantern,' one of the artist's best designs of this category, a grotesque, leathery-looking goblin, solidly black in the darkness that his white light makes visible, hovers over a pool as he slides, grotesquely terrible, between its long bulrushes, and, turning his face, grins a ghastly grin at us. One of Cruikshank's most pathetic works represents the death of Sir John Falstaff, 'Illustrations to "Henry the Fourth." There is the old man in the bed, his scant, unhonoured hair strewn the pillow, not wholly in pain or horror or a stolid blank, but turned to the light, as he "babbled o' green fields." One arm is over the sheets, the feet are stretched down. Mrs. Quickly, that fat, vain, but kindly woman, attests his death in the manner that we know. Best of all is the figure of Bardolph, who stands with his arms folded, shoulders up, labouring with a sigh he is ashamed to own. There, too, is Nym's anxious attitude depicted, the boy looking on; on the wall is a portrait of the prince.

With the above may be reckoned, on account of other elements of value, the capital 'Points of Humour,' the laughable 'Mornings at Bow Street,' 'John Gilpin,' 'Tom Thumb,' 'Lord Bateman,' and, happy in combining the above-named qualities of imagination, biting humour, keen characterization, and romantic force, the never-to-be-forgotten designs to 'Oliver Twist,' comprising, as this series did, a very mournful pathos, likewise the highly popular 'Jack Sheppard,' 'Windsor Castle,' and 'Tower of London.' In the last of these series the figure of the Spanish ambassador, grotesque as it is, seems to us almost equal to the greatest type of all, the immortal "Bill Sykes," whose very dog is a masterpiece of pathos overriding humour. 'The Bottle,' a deservedly famous series, has, with all its inevitable vulgarity, far more than enough of genius to secure immortality for the designer. We might fill a whole *Athenæum* with comments of this sort, and yet leave enough for volumes of description and praise. The artist's indefatigable advocacy of teetotalism, of which 'The Bottle' was the most marked outcome, needs no comment here, nor is it imperative on us to dilate on the defects of Cruikshank's very unfortunate pictures. He was an unceasing worker when the mood was on him, and carried himself so heartily through a life of "ups and downs" that only the other day he met Mr. R. H. Horne in Mr. Bentley's shop, and in reply to the poet's inquiry about his health he danced a step or two of a hornpipe to show that he had life in him still, though on the verge of eighty-six years. He was an active volunteer at eighty, a pedestrian till lately, a lecturer, and urgent disciple of teetotalism in and out of season, but always vigorously and boldly.

It has been said that Cruikshank was early an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, but we do not find his name in the Catalogue until 1830, with 'Fitting out Moses for the Fair' (223). In 1852 he sent 'Tam o' Shanter' (1272). In 1853 we had from him 'A Scene from "Midsummer Night's Dream"' (555); after this he appeared again. He occasionally sent pictures to the British Institution.

## NOTES FROM MADRID.

Madrid, Jan. 28, 1878.

THE King of Spain, accompanied by the Queen, the Princess, and the special ambassadors sent to attend the ceremony of his marriage, opened officially, yesterday afternoon, the Exhibition of Fine Arts at Madrid. To-day the Exhibition has been opened to the public.

Although many excellent Spanish artists, well known by amateurs in London and Paris, have sent nothing to this Exhibition, a thing much to be deplored,—notwithstanding that the names of Madrazo, Palmaroli, Domingo, and Rico do not figure in the Catalogue,—this Exhibition contains several examples which do credit to the modern Spanish School. The total number of works presented in the sections of painting, sculpture, and architecture amounts to 511, of which 404 belong to that of painting alone.

Rather an unusual circumstance is to be remarked in the first instance in this year's Exhibition—the almost total absence of portraits, which abound to so great an extent in the yearly exhibitions of England and France, while, on the contrary, representations of historical subjects, which are often second rate in Paris and London, this year are of a very high order at Madrid, all the portraits exhibited being below mediocrity.

The finest work of the *Salon* is by F. Pradilla, an exhibitor in Rome of the Spanish Government. It represents Queen Joanna (the Crazy), the mother of the Emperor Charles V., on her journey from Miraflores to Granada, with the body of her husband, Philip le Bel (*vide* Letters of Peter de Angleria). The Queen, followed by a numerous suite carrying torches, travelled by night; at daybreak she deposited the body in the churches on the road, the strictest orders being given not to allow women to enter the church. On her way from Torquemada to Hormillos, she ordered the bier to be taken to a monastery, which she supposed belonged to friars; on finding it to be a nunnery, she insisted that the coffin should be removed, and rested there while responses were said over the body during the dreary winter day. This is the subject chosen by Pradilla for this fine picture. The composition and colour are excellent, and the sobriety of lines and accessories eminently dramatic. Doña Joanna stands with her eyes fixed on her husband's coffin (an admirable study of colour), unconscious of the indifference of her suite, some of whom are praying, talking, or crouching round a fire in the foreground; the smoke, which envelopes some of the female figures, adds greatly to the poetical effect; the dreary winter landscape of Castille and windy sky are admirably rendered, and the composition completed by the figures of the suite which appear through the mist at a distance.

Another of the most remarkable pictures of the year is the 'Burial of St. Sebastian,' by Ferrant, a native of Madrid, and exhibitor at Rome of the Government. The moment chosen by the artist is when the matron Lucina brings the saint's body from the Cloaca Maxima, where it had been thrown after its martyrdom by the Emperor Maximilian. The group of men which support the saint's body are admirably drawn; the sun which falls upon the steps leading upwards lights up the figures, and produces an excellent effect. The refinement of the whole picture can only be compared to the best works of Gleyre. Another picture, on a very large scale, by Casto Plasencia, is worthy of a special mention. The subject is taken from the description given by Dean Liddell, in his 'History of Rome,' of Collatinus, Lucretius, and Valerius showing the body of Lucretia to the people in the Forum. The Roman warriors are well drawn and full of life; the perspective and atmosphere are excellent, the principal defect of the picture, besides the indifferent and careless drawing of some of the figures, being the low tone of colour, which makes the picture look too like a cartoon.

These three pictures possess also in an eminent degree a very good quality, the sobriety with which the archaeological accessories, so constantly present in pictures of the day, are treated. The large picture by Cubello, representing the education of Prince Don Juan, the son of Ferdinand and Isabel, is not free from these defects; it is too full of details of costume and furniture, and greatly inferior to the works of Pradilla, Ferrant, and Plasencia.

The *tableaux de genre* exhibited are very numerous, but none are of a first-rate kind. Most of them reproduce the everlasting men and women of the last century, in the manner of Meissonier and Fortuny, but without a vestige of the cleverness and charm of these masters.

Angel Lizcano has sent a clever picture, giving the painful representation of the death of a bull-fighter. It contains many faults of drawing, but the colouring is splendid, and the whole picture

reminds one of Regnault. Escosura's 'Philip II. and Queen Mary dining at Hampton Court' is a careful piece of finished painting. Peyro's 'To Arms!' is a small picture, most exquisitely painted in every detail; and others by Gessa, Rincon, Santa Cruz, Perez Rubio, and Ferrandiz are worthy of attention.

Gonsalvo exhibits some well-painted interiors of the cathedrals of Venice, Zaragoza, and Avila. His studies of street architecture, so interesting in Spain, are especially to be commended. The number of landscapes is small; the finest is by Carlos Haes. A winter scene, by the promising young artist Carta, is excellent. Sala Frances, Vayreda, and Almaran have also sent creditable productions of this style. The best representations of flowers and animals are by Gimenez Fernandez and Solaz.

The most remarkable object in the section of sculpture is a fine plaster model by Bellvez, an excellent sculptor, representing Milton's 'Fallen Angel,' canto i.; a charming group by Oms, 'The First Step,' and several clever busts and models in marble and terra-cotta, by Benlliure, Sammartin, and Tantandini.

Admirers of Goya will find the series of sketches which existed in the artist's house at Madrid. They are clever, but certainly among the most disagreeable specimens of his style.

JUAN F. RIAÑO.

### Fine-Art Gossip.

THE objects stolen in June last from the British Museum, and sold to the dealer of antiquities in the Rue Gretry at Brussels, have been finally recovered. Amongst them is the lost ivory panel from Nimroud, engraved in the *Athenæum*, and the red cornelian gem, engraved with the head of a Parthian or Sassanid king and queen, and peculiar Pehlevi inscription. There is also every probability of the lost niccolo with the representation of Varanes IV. being speedily restored to the Museum.

MESSRS. HOWELL & JAMES propose to hold the third exhibition of original paintings on china by artists and amateurs, at their galleries in Regent Street, during June and July next; they offer prizes to painters, and they invite contributions to be delivered not later than May 11th next.

THE Wellington Monument, by A. Stevens, in St. Paul's, is now very nearly ready for uncovering to the public. We have on more than one occasion discussed and illustrated the history of this masterpiece of modern architectonic art. The blunders which attended its inception, the character of the models sent in competition for the designing of the memorial, the reasons for rejecting them, the abandonment of the fruits of the competition, the appointment of Stevens, his labours, the long delay and great difficulty attending the completion of his work, the hardships he suffered, and the nature of his designs, have all from time to time been dwelt on in these columns. The next thing to be done will be to place the monument under one of the arches of the great arcade in St. Paul's, the situation for which it was originally designed. That is to say, the memorial will have to be removed from the little chamber to which it has been relegated by the aesthetic blindness of the late dean.

WE may add to our notice of the commissions lately given to Messrs. F. Madox Brown and F. Shields, that these painters are to decorate the great hall of the Manchester Town Hall with pictures of local and historical significance; the subjects are not yet decided on; the process to be employed is not settled, but it is left to the painters.

A NEW *salle* is to be opened very shortly in the Musée de Cluny; in this apartment has been arranged the collection of Persian ceramics formed by M. du Sommerard, a gathering of great value and beauty; likewise many newly-acquired objects of art and antiquity. In the Louvre a numerous and very precious collection of Chinese

and Japanese works in lac and ivory, bequeathed by Le Libon, has been arranged.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD & Co. have sent us a number of Valentines, marked by more taste and better colouring than are usually found in such productions.

THE rebuilding of the Salle des Pas-Perdus, Palais de Justice, Paris, is nearly complete. At the end of May next it is expected the Salle will be again brought into use.

THE Liverpool Art Club has, by the liberality of Mr. Caine, formed an Exhibition of Water-Colour Drawings, comprising capital examples of the art of Messrs. W. Hale, A. W. Hunt, A. Goodwin, H. S. Marks, A. D. Fripp, G. Dodgson, and others.

GENERAL A. CUNNINGHAM, R.E., the Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India, has completed a most interesting detailed description of the Stupa of Bharhut, a place situated 120 miles south-west of Allahabad. The elaborate sculptures on this monument afford a good illustration of Buddhist costumes about the third century B.C., and have been described as of great historical importance. The Report is profusely illustrated with photographs of the various sculptured details, and will probably be published in this country.

*L'Art* has of late recovered no small measure of its strength as an illustrated periodical, dealing with art from the standpoint of elegance; the last number, No. 162, contains a vigorous etching, by M. F. Millius, from Rubens's 'Persée délivrant Andromède,' in the gallery of the Prado.

MR. E. B. STEPHENS's statue of Sir G. Cordy Burrows is to be unveiled on Thursday next in the grounds of the Royal Pavilion, Brighton, at noon.

MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE sold, during the last week, the small collection of ancient engravings and drawings, the property of Mr. Dew-Smith: Judith, by Baldini, 10*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*; St. John the Baptist, G. Campagnola, 24*l.* 10*s.*; St. Hubert, Dürer, 60*l.*; St. Jerome in the Desert, 10*l.* 10*s.*; 'Melencolia,' 18*l.*; The Great Fortune, 14*l.*; Knight of Death, 32*l.*; Etudes à l'Eau Forte, by Mr. S. Haden, 24*l.*; Antwerp Cathedral, Hollar, 10*l.* 5*s.*; The Magdalen giving Herself up to the Pleasures of the World, Van Leyden, 20*l.* 10*s.*; Bacchanalian Frieze with the Wine-Press, A. Mantegna, 20*l.*; Death of the Virgin, Van Meckenen, 20*l.*; The Organ Player, 13*l.* 5*s.*; Punishment of the Evil Tongue, M. da Modena, 22*l.* 10*s.*; Adam and Eve, M. Antonio, 11*l.*; Martyrdom of St. Laurence, 30*l.* 10*s.*; Lucretia, 51*l.*; Bacchanalian Festival, 20*l.*; Young Man with Cornucopia, 33*l.*; The Two Sons of Noah, 10*l.* 15*s.*; Christ on the Cross, M. Schöngauer, 39*l.* 10*s.*; Pyramus and Thisbe, a drawing by Mr. E. Burne Jones, 200*l.*; The King's Wedding, 105*l.*; A Sheikh Encampment, J. F. Lewis, 150*l.* Total of the 111 lots, 1,448*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

MESSRS. DULAU & Co. have sent us a book which will be welcome to all students of painting in the golden age of Van Dyck. The publication of 'L'Iconographie d'Antoine Van Dyck' has been expected during a considerable time past, and Dr. F. Wibral's labours in completing the researches of M. Weber have been interesting to many. The result is in the book in question, and it is with great pleasure we recommend it as almost a model book of its kind—a complete catalogue of engravings and etchings by and after Van Dyck, each description being systematic, the whole symmetrically and logically ordered. In this respect, even if we look no closer to the text than the arrangement of its elements requires, the book is a great improvement on the frightfully confused, tedious, and uncritical 'Iconographie' of that unlucky M. von Szykowski, whose chronological researches were useful. Dr. Wibral has added much to Weber's materials, and improved the arrangement of those which Szykowski gathered. An interesting and valuable section has been added to this catalogue, one which other similar works might well receive;

this deals with 'les papiers de l'Iconographie,' employed by the old etchers and engravers. This is followed by a novelty, a large collection of what we call water-marks, the French *filigranes*. A comprehensive examination of these signatures, embracing a large number of papers bearing impressions from the plates, has revealed some facts of the highest significance, which will aid the tyro to satisfy himself of the authenticity of an impression, and to determine to what stage and period of the use of the plate—the latter was often an extended affair—any example may be due.

### MUSIC

#### HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

THE series of representations of English opera will not be terminated this evening (Saturday) as advertised, the prolongation to three additional nights being ascribed to the enthusiastic reception given on Wednesday, on its first performance at the Haymarket Opera-house, to 'The Lily of Killarney,' by Sir Julius Benedict, who conducted the work, and had a most cordial greeting. It was announced for repetition last night, and will be given again next Monday, and on Wednesday, the closing evening of the season. Next Tuesday the opera will be M. Gounod's 'Faust.' 'The Lily of Killarney' is regarded by many connoisseurs as the operatic masterpiece of the gifted composer, who has not only treated the score in a highly scientific manner, but has maintained a constant flow of melody. Such ballads, indeed, as those in the first and second acts, 'In my wild mountain home,' and 'I'm alone,' would almost suffice to account for the popularity of 'The Lily of Killarney,' which, produced in 1862 at Covent Garden Theatre by Miss Louisa Pyne (Mrs. Bodda) and the late Mr. Harrison, the libretto the joint labour of Mr. Dion Boucicault and the late John Oxenford, has maintained its position in the *répertoire* whenever English opera has had the chance of being heard. The present cast, if inferior to that of 1862, is rendered highly attractive by the excellent delineation and admirable vocalization of the part of Eily O'Connor (the Colleen Bawn) by Mdlle. Bauermeister, who quite won the sympathy of her hearers, and gained encores for the two ballads cited above. There were other redemands, and the *ensemble* generally tended to prove that it would have been better to have adhered to the production of English operas than to have risked the comparisons which were inevitable, by giving adaptations of 'Faust' and the 'Trovatore.' In last Wednesday's cast the other artists were Madame Alice Barth, Mrs. Sharpe, Miss Palmer, Messrs. G. Perren, Cotte, Marler, Aynsley Cook, &c., who have all been heard at the Crystal Palace in their respective parts.

#### SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY.

ALTHOUGH Sir Michael Costa's second oratorio, 'Naaman,' has not the advantage of so coherent and consistent a book as his earliest sacred work, 'Eli,' the setting of the story of the Syrian hero is considered by musicians to be the composer's best production. If the value of a score is to be mainly based on elaborate fugues and scientific treatment generally, 'Naaman' can certainly be called a masterpiece; but the poem is for general hearers much too disconnected, consisting as it does of a series of straggling scenes, the prominent part in which is not the title one, for Elisha the prophet, the successor to Elijah, commands the greatest attention and sympathy; and, indeed, but for the ministering devotion and zeal of Adah, the captive maiden, the aches and torments of Naaman would pass almost unheeded. The composer through having to treat each situation *per se* has been deprived of the chance of working up the incidents to a grand climax. The numbers, therefore, might end at each section, and yet form a complete although isolated work; take, for instance, the Introduction or Prologue by the river Jordan with Elisha and the Sons of the

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Prophets, wherein the mantle of Elijah, assigned to the new prophet, achieves the same miracle of parting the flood; this is quite detached from the subsequent development of the text. The second scene is between the Widow and the Prophet, and we have the filling of the empty vessels; then follows the appeal of the Shunammite to Elisha, and from that episode the transfer of locality is to Damascus, for the triumphal march of Naaman; and thus the action of the drama proceeds, no incident springing naturally from, or connected with, any previous event. Nothing but the melodious inspiration, skill, and power of the musician could have compensated for the deficiencies of the poet. The score is a most interesting study as regards the instrumentation, whilst the vocal parts are sympathetically tuneful and irresistible in their influence, owing to the ear-haunting themes. Although 'Naaman' has been now some thirteen years before the public, when ever it is heard in Exeter Hall there are certain pieces which seem to be always popular with the Society's audiences; thus the trio, "Haste to Samaria," for soprano, contralto, and tenor, and the round in the canon form, "Honour and glory," for soprano, contralto, tenor, and bass, are certain encores. The solos which were redemanded, despite the hesitation of the conductor to comply with the calls, were the pathetic air of the bass, "Lament not thus" (Mr. Santley); the charming air of the contralto, "I dreamt I was in heaven" (Madame Patey); and the devotional invocation of Adah, "Maker of every star" (Miss Robertson). Besides these five encores there were other demands which were not complied with, such as for the air, "Look up, my son" (Mrs. Osgood), and the song of Naaman, "What meaneth he?" (Mr. Vernon Rigby). If the middle and lower notes of Miss Robertson were equal in volume and brilliancy to her upper notes she would take the lead as a soprano in the sacred school of singing; her success was decided, and she will be still more appreciated when she imparts more devotional feeling and dignified declamation to the music of Adah. The ability of the other principals has been frequently recognized. The chorists and instrumentalists were more than usually careful in the observance of light and shade in the varied choral and orchestral illustrations of the incidents; the point and precision with which the fugues were attacked were most remarkable. It was altogether a very fine ensemble, which evidently afforded gratification to a vast assemblage, protracted as the performance was, owing to the encores, the abolition of which is, as yet, far distant, and will not take place so long as the *vox populi* predominates.

# CONCERTS.

A BEETHOVEN night was given on the 4th inst. at the Monday Popular Concerts. The programme comprised the String Quartet, in F major, Op. 57, No. 1; the Trio in D major, Op. 70, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello; the Pianoforte Variations in C minor; and the Romance in F for violin, the last piece being encored, when the violinist played a prelude by Bach. The executants were Fräulein Krebs, M. Wieniawski, solo violin, with whom, in the quartet, were associated MM. Ries, Straus, and Signor Piatti. The vocalist was Madame Sophie Löwe, who sang four Lieder by Beethoven. At the Saturday Popular Concert on the 2nd inst., the Octet by Niels Gade, for four violins, two violas, and two violoncellos, was executed by MM. Straus, L. Ries, Ludwig, Wiener, Zerbini, Burnett, Pezse, and Piatti. Herr Ignaz Brüll was leader in Schumann's Pianoforte and String Trio in D minor, Op. 63, and selected as his solo the pianoforte piece by Chopin, the Ballade in A flat. Mr. Santley was the vocalist, and sang the 'Erl King' by Schubert, and Angelina's ballad, "How peacefully the night."

Herren Ludwig and Daubert gave the first of a series of Chamber Concerts, at the Royal Academy of Music, on the 7th inst., having the co-operation of MM. Van Praag and B. Zerbini in the string quartets, and Miss A. Zimmermann at the pianoforte. Mr. Shakespeare was the vocalist, and Mr. Zerbini the accompanist.

The artists engaged at the London Ballad Concert on the 6th inst. were Mrs. Osgood, Madame A. Sterling, Miss M. Davies and Madame Osborne Williams, Messrs. Sims Reeves, Lloyd, Maybrick, and Santley, with Madame Arabella Goddard pianist, and Mr. S. Naylor accompanist. The London Vocal Union assisted in the part-songs as usual.

Handel's 'Israel in Egypt' was the oratorio performed by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society, on the 7th inst., Mr. Barnby conductor. The announced singers were Mesdames Lemmens and Sterling, Miss M. Davies, and Mr. Lloyd. The outlay of engaging two bass singers for the duet, "The Lord is a man of war," was saved by the tenors and basses of the chorists singing the duet as a chorus. The effect was anti-Handelian.

Mr. Dannreuther introduced at his second Soirée of chamber music, in Orme Square, a Trio in E minor, for pianoforte (Mr. Dannreuther), violin (Mr. Henry Holmes), and violoncello (M. Lasserre), by Mr. C. Hubert H. Parry, a young composer who is attracting attention by his classical works. The Trio by Schumann, in F, Op. 80, for pianoforte, violin, and violoncello, and Beethoven's Sonata in C minor, Op. 30, No. 2, were included in the scheme. The vocalists were Miss Anna Williams and Miss A. Butterworth, who sang Lieder by Herr Brahms and settings of poems by John Ford and Mr. W. Morris by Mr. Dannreuther.

The first of five orchestral and vocal concerts given by the pianist, Madame Jenny Viard-Louis, took place in St. James's Hall last Tuesday afternoon. The programme comprised Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's Pianoforte Concerto with orchestra, in F minor; Herr Raff's Quintet for piano and strings; Mendelssohn's Scotch Symphony in A minor; two Overtures, Rossini's 'William Tell' and Weber's 'Abu Hassan'; and a Minuet and Toccata for orchestra by Gluck, with songs by Handel and Schumann. With a band of ninety performers, sixty-six being stringed instruments, the orchestral works, under the direction of Mr. Weist Hill, were brilliantly executed, and the effect would have been still finer if the hall had been completely filled. The Minuet and Toccata of Gluck, two movements from his opera 'Orpheus,' from its quaintness and simplicity, went to perfection with such a phalanx of violinists. The *bénéficiaire's* style of pianoforte playing was more sound and finished in the Quintet in A minor, Op. 107, by Herr Joachim Raff, than in the Concerto for Orchestra and Piano, by the late Sir W. Sterndale Bennett. The last-mentioned work, a masterpiece in its way, requires very delicate handling in the melodious and charming Barcarolle in F major; the speciality of the lady is vigour, and this is accompanied with no ordinary manual dexterity in conquering intricate scales. The reception of Madame Viard-Louis was cordial, however, in both compositions; in the Quintet the lady was allied with Herr Kummer (violin), Mr. Palmer (who was *chef d'attaque* in the full band, second violin), Heer Holländer (viola), and M. Lasserre (violoncello). Madame A. Sterling sang two Lieder by Schumann admirably, but was not fortunate in her choice of the *scena* from Handel's 'Semele,' "Awake, Saturnia," the recitative of which was well delivered, but the scales in the *aria* were slurred. The next concert will take place on the 5th of March. The policy, however, of combining chamber music is questionable with such a vast orchestra; if introduced at all, the quintets and sonatas should open the scheme, for what could be effective after such a picturesque and fiery overture as Rossini's 'William Tell.' Several new works by English composers are promised, as well as an orchestral production by Herr Max Bruch.

## Musical Gossip.

THE Saturday Afternoon Crystal Palace Orchestral Concerts, under the direction of Mr. A. Manns, will be resumed this afternoon (Feb. 9th), and be continued weekly up to the 11th of May.

HERR IGNAZ BRÜLL, pianist, M. Wieniawski, violinist, and Mr. Sims Reeves will appear at the Saturday Popular Concert this day.

THE opening concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir will take place next Thursday afternoon (Feb. 14th), when the Belgian violinist, M. Musin will make his first appearance here.

THE Philharmonic Society's series of eight concerts will be commenced next Thursday evening, when Herr Joachim will be the solo violinist. On the same night Mr. W. Carter's Choir will perform Mendelssohn's 'Athalia' and Mozart's Twelfth Mass at the Royal Albert Hall. Mr. Phelps will recite the translation of Racine's words in 'Athalia.'

AN English adaptation of Otto Nicolai's comic opera, 'The Merry Wives of Windsor,' will be produced on the opening night, at the Adelphi Theatre next Monday, of Mr. Carl Rosa's operatic season of two months. A stage arrangement of Sir Sterndale Bennett's cantata, 'The May Queen,' the poem by the late Mr. Chorley, and a translation by Mr. Jackson of the two-act comic opera, 'The Golden Cross,' music by Herr Ignaz Brüll, libretto by Mozzenthal, are the novelties promised in the prospectus. In addition to the company of last year, there will be the *débuts* of Mdlle. Marie Fechter, daughter of the tragedian, Miss G. Burns, Miss C. Merivale, and Mr. J. Maas, the tenor. Mr. Santley, however, retires.

MR. H. G. BONAVIA HUNT, Mus. Bac. Oxon., has sent us a lengthy explanation, in which he claims the merit of having initiated the movement which resulted in the adoption of the present regulations about musical degrees at the University of London, on an improved basis of general culture. The details of the negotiations about the rules are now of no general interest. Mr. Hunt succeeded in shortening the interval between the two degrees of Mus. Bac. and of Mus. Doc. to two years, a severe exercise is dispensed with, and the whole of the fees for the two degrees from first to last are reduced to twenty pounds; with matriculation, twenty-five pounds. Mr. Hunt maintains that the moderate cost of the London degree will in no way affect the estimation in which it will be held. While acknowledging Mr. Hunt's successful labours as to the musical degrees at London, it must not be forgotten that it is many years since Sir R. Stewart instituted at Dublin a severe educational test for musical degrees than had previously existed, and that his regulations were subsequently taken as a basis for the new reformed rules at Oxford and Cambridge.

THE *Cardiff Times* of the 2nd inst. contains a long list of the musical prizes awarded to candidates on the adjudication of Mr. Brinley Richards, whose report on the compositions is appended. Mr. Richards had to decide upon the merits of hymns, psalms, songs with pianoforte accompaniment, part songs, and glees in full score; the general character of the works by the competitors is highly praised, and is said to prove the progress of musical taste and knowledge in Wales. Mr. Richards considers that, with a thorough musical education, his countrymen would be able to vindicate their claims in the higher branches of art, and thus alter the opinion entertained of the musical abilities of Welshmen.

MR. ALFRED REED and Mr. Corney Grain, who are now the directors of the Gallery of Illustration in St. George's Hall, produced a pleasant piece last Monday, entitled 'The Answer Paid,' the plot of which, by Mr. F. C. Burnand, is based on a French proverb. Mr. Walter Austin has composed some appropriate music for this dramatic trifle, which is well sustained by the Misses F. Holland and L. Braham, Messrs. A. Reed and Arthur Law.

MR. W. REEVES has in the press the following musical works: 'Beethoven depicted by his Contemporaries,' by Dr. L. Nohl; 'Beethoven's Symphonies Critically and Sympathetically Discussed,' by A. Teetgen; 'Robert Schumann's Life and

Letters'; 'American Musical Directory'; Ella's 'Musical Sketches Abroad and at Home,' new edition; 'Treatise on Harmony,' by Dr. Henry Hiles, third edition; 'The Bach Letters' of Wesley, second edition; 'Advice to Singers,' by A. Singer; and 'Catechism of Musical History.'

AMONGST the MSS. left by Herbeck have been found several masses, a symphony, and a score of 'Faust' for solos, chorus, and orchestra.

## DRAMA

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.—BOXING NIGHT, December 28, was produced the Grand Christmas Fantomime, 'THE WHITE CAT,' by E. J. Blanchard, Scenery by W. Beverly, in which the celebrated Vokes family made their re-appearance in London. Première danseuse, Mlle Pittet. Double Harlequinade.—MORNING PERFORMANCE every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday during the month of February.—Box-Office open from ten till Five daily.

## THE WEEK.

HAYMARKET.—'Twelfth Night.' ST. JAMES'S.—'As You Like It.' QUEEN'S.—Revival of 'Twixt Axe and Crown,' a Drama, in Four Acts. By Tom Taylor.

REPRESENTATIONS of Shakspearean comedy have not seldom erred on the side of being broadly farcical. There are certain plays, indeed, like 'The Taming of the Shrew,' 'The Comedy of Errors,' and 'Twelfth Night,' in which grace and beauty are ordinarily subordinated to excessive and preposterous fooling. All that can be said in defence of this system is that it is probably as old as Shakspeare. It is easy to imagine with what contempt for the "barren spectators" Shakspeare saw the very motive of 'The Taming of the Shrew' destroyed by the absurd and preposterous business which had to be introduced to secure their approval. Once indeed, in Hamlet's advice to the players, he speaks his mind concerning the clowns who speak more than is set down for them: "That's villainous, and shows a most pitiful ambition in the fool that uses it." It is almost certain that the fooling still in use in the 'Twelfth Night' dates back to the time of the Restoration. So many of the actors had died during the period of civil war, some of wounds received in fighting for the king, the rest from other causes, and so many had entirely withdrawn from the stage, that when, in 1660, the remains of the former companies reassembled at the Red Bull, under the management of Thomas Killigrew, they were scarcely enough in number to impose laws upon their newer associates. It is easy to believe, however, that the anachronisms in the representation of 'Twelfth Night' on which critics have often dwelt are as ancient as the play itself. The dramatist who peopled Illyria with characters so thoroughly English as Sir Andrew Aguecheek and Sir Toby Belch is not likely to have been disturbed concerning the kind of tobacco pipes which were placed in their hands.

The fact that an abuse may be as old as Shakspeare affords no reason why it should be tolerated. That a certain thing in a representation of Shakspearean comedy is an anachronism will not, however, move the wrath of any critic who takes a common-sense view of the question of theatrical representations. The real objection to the kind of business preserved in the 'Twelfth Night,' in the scenes between the two drunken knights, is that it is preposterous, unnatural, inartistic, and wholly out of keeping with the general scope of the play. In the representation with which we are now occupied the characters of the two knights were not, indeed, presented, Sir Toby Belch being replaced by Sir John Falstaff, and Sir

Andrew Aguecheek appearing as Slender. In the part of the Clown the traditions of Tarlton or of Green are probably preserved. We have lost, however, the music, and the catch that was to "waken the night-owl" is now likely to conduce to sleep rather than wakefulness on the part of any creature less nocturnal in its habits. The farcical business customary in 'Twelfth Night' is, indeed, thoroughly contemptible.

The more serious and imaginative portions of the play are fairly presented at the Haymarket. There are two conceptions of the character of Viola, either of which is defensible. There is the sentimental view, which links the character with Bellario or Euphrasia in the 'Philaster' of Beaumont and Fletcher and other similar personages of the early drama, and there is the more realistic view, which makes her assumption of masculine attire something of a madcap freak. The latter view is that taken by Miss Neilson. It is fully borne out by the text. Viola falls in love with the Duke in the three months during which she is his confidante and messenger. It is absurd to suppose that love for a man she has never seen could have led her to the first assumption of masculine attire. The words, moreover, spoken to her by Olivia show that she put on with Rosalind "a swashing and a martial outside." Olivia charges her with having been saucy, and tells her she "began rudely." Viola's address to Maria, "No, good swabber, I am to hull here a little longer," affords no especial proof of timidity of demeanour. It is only, then, in her graver moments, and when in presence of her lord, that Viola shows the sentimental aspect of her character. Like the Di Vernon of Scott, she can melt into tenderness, but her general mood is one of almost saucy defiance. Miss Neilson presents this character to the life. She has every physical qualification for the part, and looks surprisingly attractive in her Greek costume. She enjoys thoroughly the confusion her assumption of manly dress creates, and her delight when she finds herself taken for a man by Olivia is infectious. Not less happy is she in the more serious passages, the grace and delicacy of the play being, so far as the scenes in which she appears are concerned, fully preserved. Thus, though the impersonation may not compare with the Juliet or even with the Rosalind of the same actress, it is distinctly worthy of her reputation, both as regards insight and expository ability. Mr. Conway was excellent as Sebastian, and Mr. Kyrle scarcely less good as the Duke. The Maria of Miss Kate Phillips was also satisfactory. Miss Erntstone as Olivia, and Mr. Howe as Malvolio, are two good actors wholly out of place.

The performance by Miss Cavendish of Rosalind is the only feature of interest in the representation of 'As You Like It,' given at the St. James's Theatre. In this rôle Miss Cavendish balances nicely tenderness and gaiety of heart. Rosalind is less exuberant and less audacious than Viola. Her masculine attire is assumed almost of necessity, and she constantly shows the discomfort it causes her, while on the other hand Viola is at once at home in it, and wears it with briskness and audacity until she finds it lead her into quarrels. The complete subjugation of the nature of Rosalind by affection is finely shown by the actress, and the intense longing of the

woman is revealed behind the quips and sharp retorts of the Page. Miss Kate Rivers made a favourable impression as Audrey, Mr. Forrester was a little hard as Jaques, and Mr. Lin Rayne exuberant as Orlando. Some grievous liberties were taken with Shakspeare's text. In the famous speech descriptive of the seven ages of man, Mr. Forrester departed four times from the text, leaving out a dissyllable from one line. Mr. Stephens as Adam was more careless still. The infection extended to the representatives of less important characters, and few consecutive lines were given as Shakspeare wrote them. It may seem a small matter to the gentleman who played Amiens, and who sang very agreeably the song allotted the part, to add an "s" to the word friend in the concluding line, "As friend remembered not." We can assure him, however, that the addition is quite destructive of beauty. We cannot, of course, hope for actors who can interpret Shakspeare. Is it too much to hope for actors who will speak the words set down for them?

Mr. Tom Taylor's historical drama of 'Twixt Axe and Crown,' one of the most serious and important plays its author has written, has been revived at the Queen's, the scene of its first production eight years ago. Mrs. Rousby resumes the part of the heroine, and gives an interpretation decidedly inferior to that she first exhibited. The chief features in the later performance are the Renard of Mr. Hermann Vezin, which is excellent in all respects, and the Gardiner of Mr. A. Sterling.

## Dramatic Gossip.

THE veteran Somerset Herald, Mr. J. R. Planché, is about to proceed to Rome to invest the King of Italy with the Garter.

MR. CLIFFORD S. HARRISON, a son of the late celebrated tenor, will make his *début* as a public reader on Thursday next, at the St. George's Hall, Langham Place.

A NEW play by Mr. Palgrave Simpson is in preparation at the St. James's Theatre.

A COMEDY of modern life, by MM. Aurélien Scholl and Armand Dartois, has been produced at the Odéon. It is in three acts, and is entitled 'Le Nid des Autres.' A woman who has been left guardian of the daughter of a Russian nobleman marries her ward to a man of fortune, plants herself and her relations in the midst of the domestic *ménage*, and embroils matters so that the girl, persuaded she has married a monster, pleads for a separation. In the end, husband and wife are reconciled, and the "cuckoo" is expelled from the nest. The piece, which is happily written, was well played by Mlle. Alice Lody, and MM. Porel, Valbel, and Montbars. 'Le Baiser du Jour de l'An,' a one-act comedy, has also been given.

'LE FILS DE FAMILLE' has been revived at the Gymnase Dramatique, M. Charles Pascal, a young actor, making a strong impression in the rôle of the hero.

'GEORGES LE MULATRE,' a drama in five acts and eight tableaux, shaped by M. Charles Garraud from a romance of the elder Dumas, has been given successfully at the Château d'Eau.

'LE COURRIER DE LYON' has been revived at the Ambigu Comique, M. Paulin Ménier reappearing in his great rôle of Choppart. M. Lacroix plays Lesurques.

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